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DEPARTMENT
OF
FAMILY
AND
SOCIAL WELFARE

ANNUAL
REPORT
1964/65



Government of Québec

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OF
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AND
SOCIAL WELFARE

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REPORT
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René Lévesque, *Minister* — Roger Marier, *Deputy Minister*

*To the Honourable PAUL COMTOIS, P.C.
Lieutenant-Governor of Québec*

Your Honour :

*With all respect, I present the first annual report
of the Family and Social Welfare Department.*

RENÉ LÉVESQUE
*Minister of Family and
Social Welfare*

Québec, December 1965

To the Honourable RENÉ LÉVESQUE
Minister of Family and Social Welfare
Parliament Buildings
Québec

Sir :

I have the honour to submit our 1964/65 annual report, the first ever published by the Department.

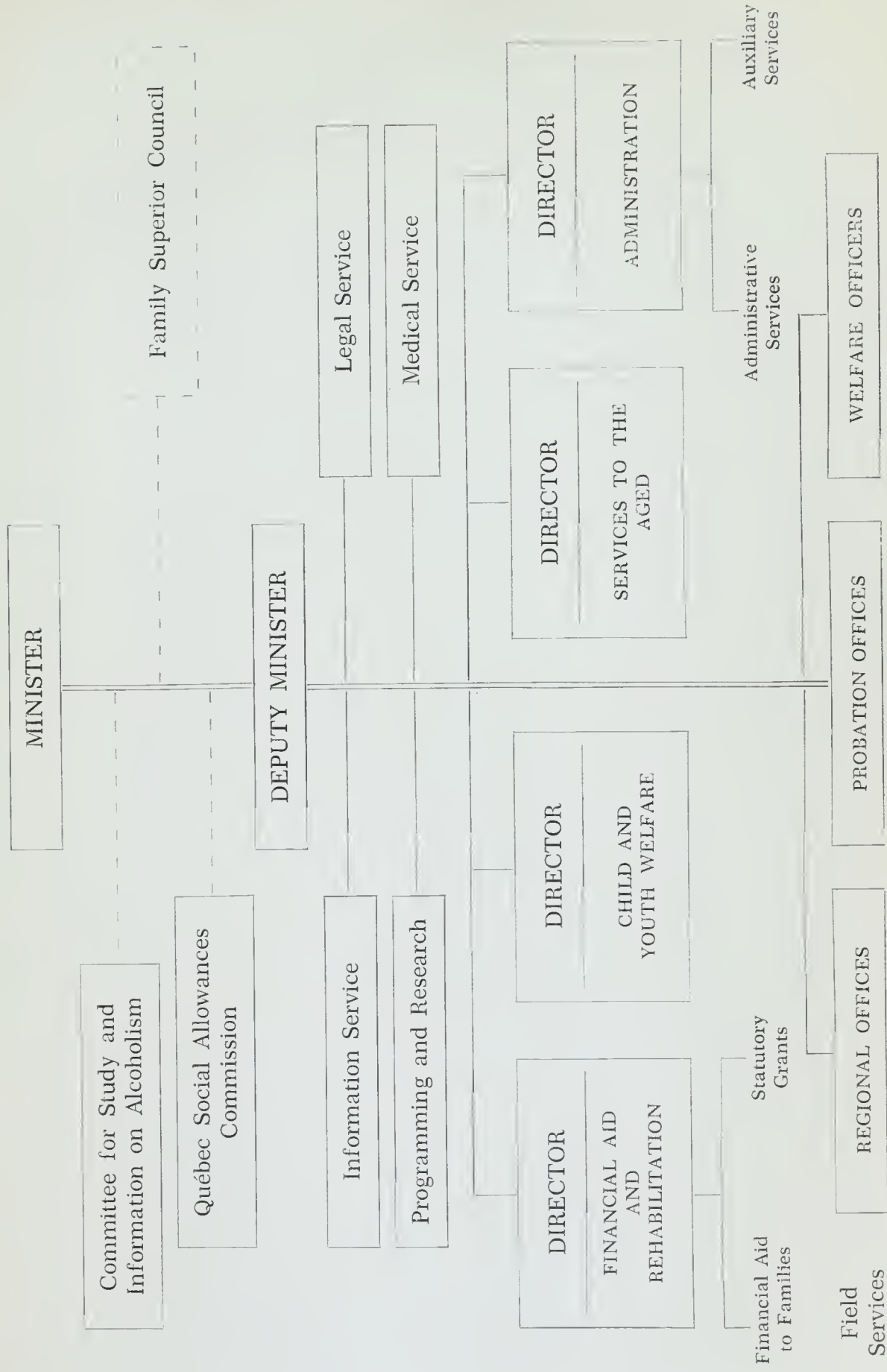
The report contains an outline of departmental activities in fields of public assistance as well as welfare services and institutions governed by Québec's social policies.

Yours truly,

ROGER MARIER
Deputy Minister

Québec, December 15, 1965

FAMILY AND SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT



Family and Social Welfare Department Personnel

Minister: The Honourable René Lévesque

Deputy Minister: M^e Roger Marier

Assistant Deputy Ministers: Benoît Levasseur
R.-Edgar Guay
J.-Rodolphe Forest

BRANCHES

HOME SOCIAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES

Director: R.-Edgar Guay

CHILD AND YOUTH WELFARE SERVICES

Director: Dr Claude Mailhiot

SERVICES TO AGED PERSONS AND OTHER ADULTS

Director: Gérard Nepveu

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Director: J.-Rodolphe Forest

SERVICES

PROGRAMMING AND RESEARCH

Director: Gilles Beausoleil

LEGAL SERVICE

M^e Alphonse Desjardins

M^e Paul-E. Marquis

M^e Denis Pérusse

PERSONNEL

Director: René Deblois

INFORMATION

Director: Luan Asllani

MEDICAL SERVICE

Director: Dr Roland Leblanc

STATUTORY ORGANIZATIONS RESPONSIBLE TO THE FAMILY AND SOCIAL WELFARE MINISTER

SOCIAL ALLOWANCES COMMISSION

Chairman: Jean-Marie Bouchard

Vice-chairman: De St-Denys Mac Donald

FAMILY SUPERIOR COUNCIL

Chairman: Philippe Garigue

Secretary: André Escojido

Introduction

Publishing the Family and Social Welfare Department's first annual report is a starting point. Henceforth, our yearly publication will provide people with a basic document reflecting the nature and status of public programmes in the realm of social welfare. Instead of summarizing specific 1964/65 achievements, this issue—being the first since the Department was created in 1961—gives an overall picture of government activities related to public assistance as well as welfare services and institutions established under Québec's social policies.

In this report, it is not possible to make a detailed analysis of social welfare development during the various eras of Québec's history. The *Boucher Report*, made public in 1963, features several pages depicting this historic evolution. However, it should be noted that the rôle of the State in welfare did not become important in Québec until fairly recently. For almost two centuries, concerted efforts to assist the needy resulted from private initiative; in fact, this responsibility was left to the family and the Church. Over the years, the government merely contributed financially to social welfare programmes without attempting to introduce definite policies. Whether through "offices for the poor" or municipal institutions, public authorities played this rôle only indirectly; most of the time, private and religious institutions took the lead in this field. The complementary part played by the government supported the efforts of private interests which felt responsible for the population's moral and social well-being.

To quote the *Boucher Report*, the 1921 *Public Charities Act* was a first "attempt to co-ordinate government assistance with welfare institutions". It was then that public authorities intervened in the private sector to facilitate hospitalization and support of the indigent, and to set up a system of tripartite financial contribution to assist them. This was how government entered the welfare field.

During the 1930-1939 decade, joint programmes marked the advent of federal influence on Québec's social legislation. The Social Welfare Department was established in 1944 and reorganized several times until 1961 when it became the Family and Social Welfare Department as we know it today.

Since then—and especially since June 1963 when the *Boucher Report* was published by the Study Committee on Public Assistance—new life has been breathed into Québec's social policies. The report, considered as one of the really significant Canadian documents on assistance, was the Family and Social Welfare Department's guideline in systematically taking over the entire field of public jurisdiction in welfare matters. It marked the beginning of a new era: the government shed its complementary rôle and became the main organization responsible for ensuring true social justice.

The *Boucher Report* contained seventy-one important recommendations on various and related subjects. It could not give the order of priority to be followed in implementing recommendations because such an order takes into account government responsibilities as a whole, factors such as time, personnel and, above all, logical development of existing programmes and structures based on previous study and research.

Shortly after the report was published, officials undertook to revamp the administrative structure in order to facilitate attainment of the aims defined in the act promulgated to create the Department. Section 1 reads:

“The Minister of Family and Social Welfare is charged:

- (a) with the direction and management of the Department of Family and Social Welfare;
- (b) with the carrying out of the acts that have social welfare as their objects;
- (c) with the taking of the necessary steps to assist the family to fulfil its role, and with co-ordinating the carrying out of the welfare acts;
- (d) with the study of the various aspects of the problem of family housing with a view to adopting the best means of solving it;
- (e) with the study of problems respecting neglected or abandoned children, juvenile delinquency and the re-education of juvenile delinquents, the segregation and care of young prisoners and all other problems relating to underprivileged children and young persons, and with seeking appropriate solutions thereof.”

These successive transformation stages in the Family and Social Welfare Department kept pace with an increased awareness of the actual rôle the Department is called upon to fulfil in Québec's society. No longer does this rôle consist only in giving financial aid or alle-

viating existent misery as well as possible; it also includes development of standards and measures for the entire population so that the individual will be able to lead an independent and rewarding life.

This annual report outlines new trends in Québec's social policies; it features existing structures and measures as well as fresh objectives in the Department's field of action.

Departmental Organisation

The Family and Social Welfare Department was designed to meet the specific requirements of three main groups of Québécois: families, children, aged persons and other adults. Thus, the Department consists of three branches:

- **Home Social Assistance Services Branch**, organized in December 1964;
- **Child and Youth Welfare Services Branch**, established in March 1965;
- **Services to Aged Persons and Other Adults Branch**, created in February 1965.

Three chapters deal with these groups and contain detailed descriptions of the branches' various functions. To make it easier for readers to follow the text, here is how each chapter is divided: the first part is devoted to the several types of financial aid offered to the people concerned. It should be noted that, excepting Home Social Assistance Services, monetary measures do not come under the jurisdiction of branches: all benefits or allowances paid by the Family and Social Welfare Department are channelled through Home Social Assistance Services and the Social Allowances Commission. Therefore, the two branches dealing with youth and aged persons are concerned only with services; these are explained in the chapters' second part.

Readers will notice that our report is not based on the Department's organization chart; rather, each chapter features public measures specifically intended for a given group of Québécois.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES BRANCH

The fourth branch—Administrative Services—was set up in 1963 before the other three already mentioned. Since its main objective is to plan and co-ordinate administrative operations to provide close co-operation between branches, this chapter deals exclusively with its organization.

In addition to planning and co-ordination, the Branch analyses results achieved in all fields under the Department's authority and recommends to the Deputy Minister steps which would improve services under his supervision. It also follows instructions issued by the government in matters of departmental administration. In this respect, its main duty is to ensure application of administrative regulations set forth by central agencies such as Treasury Board, Civil Service Commission, General Purchasing Service, and others.

The administrative staff is responsible for the operations of five services: Internal Management, General Finances, Personnel, Regional Offices and General Investigations, as well as the Financial Service for Institutions and Social Agencies. It also has financial control over four other services which are the Deputy Minister's direct responsibility: Programming and Research, Information, Legal Service and Medical Service.

1. **Internal Management Service** controls the Administrative Procedures and Methods Division whose staff, in conjunction with directors, study the operations of each departmental branch and service, and recommend necessary modifications to set up an administrative system likely to provide maximum efficiency at minimum cost.

The *Data Processing Division* also comes under the Internal Management Director. The division head is responsible for maintaining constant liaison with the Finance Department's Data Processing Centre to ensure early automation of procedures involved in implementing social legislation.

Another function of Internal Management is to supervise social agency accounts covering unemployment assistance expenditures, claims to the federal government, general purchasing and direct administration of department accommodation in Québec City. The Service controls records, the card index system, as well as messengers and personnel looking after supplies and printing.

2. Besides preparing and controlling the Department's budget, the **General Finances Service** regulates monetary commitments and working capital. Establishment of the working capital system is a recent innovation at Family and Social Welfare, designed to ensure better control over expenditures related to unemployment assistance and child placement.

This Service includes the *Special Auditing Division* whose main concern is to check irregularities, travelling expenses and social agency outlays for unemployment assistance.

3. Helping branches and other department divisions to manage their staff is the responsibility of the **Personnel Service**. The director keeps close relations with the Civil Service Commission and sees that its standards are faithfully applied.

In co-operation with heads of the various administrative units, the Personnel Director is also responsible for carrying out staff training programmes and initiating new workers in their duties.

On December 31, 1965, the Family and Social Welfare Department had 1960 people working in various branches and services, mostly in Québec City, but some located throughout the province. Here is the personnel distribution in branches and services :

Home Social Assistance Services Branch	645
Child and Youth Welfare Services Branch	661
Aged Persons and Other Adults Branch	19
Administrative Services Branch	150
Regional Offices and General Investigations Service	469
Social Allowances Commission	16
Total:	1,960

4. The **Financial Service for Institutions and Social Agencies** looks after the financial administration of these organizations and establishments, and standardizes current administrative procedures.

Officials of this Service are required to design, develop and gradually introduce uniform budget accounting forms and financial statements. In conjunction with directors of child and aged persons welfare services, they also prepare accounting standards for institutions under these two branches.

The Service's staff also study grant applications.

5. The **Regional Offices and General Investigations Service** personnel is scattered throughout the province.

First, there are 180-odd welfare officers whose specific function is to carry out necessary social inquiries. During 1965, they completed nearly 130,000 such investigations.

Second, there are 46 regional offices whose main responsibility is to evaluate the socio-economic condition of persons and families requesting social assistance and refer them to rehabilitation services, if necessary. To perform these duties, it is necessary that regional offices work closely with both departmental administrative services and welfare organizations located in various parts of Québec.

Regional offices were organized in 1960 to meet a very definite need for a public service system better adapted to local and regional requirements.

During 1965, the Family and Social Welfare Department made concerted efforts to increase as rapidly as possible the number of regional offices equipped to take over unemployment assistance payments and gradually replace municipal offices and social service agencies administering assistance benefits.

Programming and Research Service

As a result of recommendation 26 contained in the *Boucher Report*, the Programming and Research Service of the Family and Social Welfare Department was created in the fall of 1963. Generally, the function of the Service is "to contribute to the formulation of dynamic and realistic thinking in the field of public social welfare" (op. cit., p. 146) ; thus, it provides the government with the necessary information for drafting genuine social policies.

More specifically, the Service makes as complete as possible a compilation of figures and details required for research in socio-economic areas; data are then interpreted and analysed by experts borrowed from various fields of human and pure sciences.

Service staff now include economists, sociologists, statisticians and lawyers working in a research centre which is also used as a library by department employees.

Main projects undertaken by the Service since the summer of 1965 are as follows:

1. studies of Québec social policies on school and family allowances, financial aid and welfare services;
2. analysis of social policies to assist exceptional children;

3. revision, codification and analysis of statistics used by the Family and Social Welfare Department;
4. studies on certain departmental pilot projects;
5. editing and publishing the Department's first annual report;
6. preliminary surveys and preparation of briefs submitted by the Department at federal-provincial conferences;
7. comparative study of foreign legislation on adoption;
8. preliminary economic and legal studies in connexion with the drafting of a single assistance statute.

Finally, we should mention that some members of the Programming and Research Service attended conventions of social welfare workers.

Information Service

The Information Service has two objectives: to provide adequate information within the Department and establish liaison with the public to keep people informed on department activities. To this end, information officers prepare press releases, publish fairly detailed documents on the various aspects of departmental policies and disseminate periodical bulletins.

During the year 1964/65, the Service put out three booklets on the over-all policies of the Department as regards aged persons:

Welfare of the Aged in Québec

Housing and Residential Care For Elderly Persons in Québec

Rules and Procedures Relating to Construction of Low-Cost Housing and Residential Care Centres for the Elderly in Québec

Leaflets on the *Adoption Act* and on unemployment assistance were also written by the Service and distributed to the public. In addition, information officers look after dissemination of the magazine on child problems which is written by specialists of the Child and Youth Welfare Services Branch.

There are also two periodical bulletins issued to department employees throughout the province: a weekly press bulletin and the *Echo du ministère de la Famille et du Bien-être social* which comes out every other month.

The Information Service works closely with the government's Information and Publicity Bureau; in 1964 and 1965, its staff co-operated to produce three short films on adoption.

Legal Service

The Department's Legal Service has three advisers. Among other duties, they prepare and draft contracts between the Department and public welfare institutions, write special correspondence on litigious cases and do all preliminary work concerning court appearances.

Service officers act as legal consultants, draft and publish statutes as well as orders in council, and review legal matters involving the Department.

The main responsibility of Legal Service personnel is to ensure that outstanding amounts owed to the Department are claimed and collected. Cases of fraud, problems related to voluntary deposit of salary or wages, criminal or civil procedures, are reviewed by legal advisers who are responsible for taking appropriate action.

In addition, their knowledge of Québec's social legislation enables them to give legal advice to department staff as well as to all organizations whose activities are related to social welfare.

Medical Service

The Family and Social Welfare Department's medical staff carries out two specific duties. Some of the members regularly visit institutions under the Department's jurisdiction: homes for the elderly, orphanages, crèches, children's nurseries, reception centres and protection schools. This is to ensure permanent and strict control over hygiene and health measures for the institutions and their residents.

Other staff members examine medical certificates required under certain social statutes; on the basis of their findings, they either approve or reject requests submitted by mothers in need of assistance or by persons claiming to be disabled, unemployable or blind.

II

Family Assistance

In the field of social welfare, problems caused by poverty have traditionally been given more attention than any others. Even if modern society is widening the scope of welfare policies and stressing prevention and rehabilitation measures to limit social dependence, economic steps taken to fight indigence in a democracy must remain in the forefront of welfare policies. For this reason, a good number of Family and Social Welfare Department employees belong to the Home Social Assistance Services Branch and the Social Allowances Commission, devoting most of their time to help families.

HOME SOCIAL ASSISTANCE SERVICES BRANCH

The Home Social Assistance Services Branch Director's responsibility is twofold. In conjunction with Québec's Social Allowances Commission, he enforces existing social legislation and looks after other forms of aid such as unemployment assistance. One of his most important functions is to ensure the growth of prevention and rehabilitation services established for families or individuals. The director is authorized to interpret the *Public Charities Act* and attendant regulations for all persons concerned with administration of home public assistance.

Another responsibility of the Branch is to co-ordinate the activities of employees and private agencies that administer unemployment assistance as government representatives. Thus, private welfare organizations answer to the Home Assistance Services Director who is empowered to supervise application of statutes. The direct responsibility of the Branch over unemployment assistance entails undertaking all necessary pilot experiments designed to improve government action in this field.

In performing these duties, the Home Social Assistance Services Director administers the following statutes: *Public Charities Act*, *Disabled Persons Assistance Act*, *Blind Persons Allowances Act*, *Aged Persons Assistance Act* and *Needy Mothers Assistance Act*. All these are to be combined into a single, general social assistance act.

HOME FINANCIAL AID

Québec has two forms of assistance designed to provide recipients with a guaranteed minimum income. First is categorized assistance, that is, aid for special groups or specific categories of

people whose collective needs are acknowledged by the government; they include needy mothers as well as the blind, disabled and elderly. Eligibility of each government assistance applicant is determined on the basis of individual means.

The second, provided under the *Public Charities Act*, includes unemployment assistance and public assistance proper: additional allowances, payments to spinsters and widows between 60 and 65 years of age, and to persons unemployable for more than twelve months. These are general payments determined by individual or family requirements, not by the recipient's income.

For categorized assistance, people apply directly to Québec's Social Allowances Commission which is empowered to rule on each case. For other forms of home aid related to public or unemployment assistance, applicants go to welfare organizations where they fill in the required documents. Organization officers make social, financial and family inquiries, then send applications to regional control offices; each case is reviewed and, in accordance with statutes and regulations, the applicant is accepted or turned down. When the administration of assistance comes under departmental paying office jurisdiction, that office is responsible for the entire procedure.

Assistance to the Blind and the Disabled

These two programmes offer many similarities. They are among joint schemes taken over as a result of the 1965 federal-provincial agreement signed by the governments of Canada and Québec. In both cases, benefits amount to \$75 a month, payable only to persons between the ages of 18 and 70 having lived in Canada for at least ten years.

When it comes to determining whether or not a person is covered under these statutes, there is no special difficulty in cases of blindness since an objective medical examination is enough to decide if an applicant is eligible under the terms of the act.

It is more difficult to rule on invalidity because of the complexity of certain illnesses or disabilities. The main criterion is permanent disability as defined in the act: a person is deemed to be totally and permanently disabled when suffering from a major physiological, anatomical or psychological impairment verified by objective medical findings and likely to continue indefinitely without substantial improvement; as a result, the person is severely limited in activities pertaining to normal living.

Other eligibility conditions governing permissible income are not the same in the two acts. Annual income of blind persons is limited as follows : single person, \$1,500; husband and wife, either being blind, \$2,580; husband and wife, both blind, \$2,760. For the disabled, a single person's income is limited to \$1,260; maximum is set at \$2,220 for a husband and wife, one being blind, the other invalid.

During the year 1964/65, total outlays for assistance to the blind and the disabled were \$2,524,069.11 and \$18,210,190.43 respectively. Tables 1 to 6 contain data on the number of recipients, their sex and marital status, average and total expenditures for these assistance programmes to the blind and the invalid during the 1960-1965 period.

An additional \$86,815.16 was paid to the blind and \$431,227.74 to the disabled under the *Public Charities Act* which provides extra financial help for any recipient of blind or invalid person's allowance. These benefits are granted on the basis of each recipient's essential subsistence requirements, taking into account not only the allowance paid but also any other income he draws or should draw.

All in all, problems inherent in the situation of the blind and the invalid remain stable. From one year to the next, there are no major changes either in the number of recipients or the allowances granted. Of late however, there seems to have been a slight decrease in cases of blindness.

Needy Mothers Assistance

Under Québec's *Needy Mothers Assistance Act*, any mother in need, responsible for a child aged 16 or less, or for a child attending school, is entitled to benefits if her husband is dead, blind, disabled, missing or incarcerated for at least three months. Allowances granted under this act are paid for entirely from provincial revenue.

For a mother with one child, the monthly allowance is \$85 and the permissible income \$1,620; \$10 a month is paid for each additional child and the income ceiling is raised accordingly. Allowed capital is \$8,000 in immoveables and \$5,000 in liquid assets. To be eligible for assistance, the mother must have been a Québec resident for one year.

During the year 1964/65, more than 15,000 mothers received a total of \$18,902,606.59 in provincial allowances. Tables 7 to 11 give details on recipients as well as average and total expenditures under this item.

Unemployment Assistance and Other Assistance Measures

Benefits other than categorized pensions are paid under the *Public Charities Act*. They include unemployment assistance to both the employable and the unemployable, and payments to persons unable to work during a minimum period of twelve months. Table 12 contains data on public assistance expenditures in recent years.

Unemployment Assistance

The only way to remedy unemployment is to introduce effective labour policies. Nevertheless, even under ideal conditions, adequate schemes aimed at ensuring minimum income remain necessary. Chief measures to provide income for idle workers and their dependants are the federal programme administered by the Unemployment Insurance Commission and the unemployment assistance and general assistance programmes under Québec's Family and Social Welfare Department.

For a good number of people who remain jobless during a limited period of time, unemployment insurance may constitute an adequate source of minimum income. However, many categories of idle workers do not derive sufficient revenue from this source alone. If they stay off work for a long time, some people do find that they are no longer entitled to unemployment insurance. For others, these benefits are not adequate and must be supplemented by extra allowances. These findings prompted the establishment of an unemployment assistance scheme in recent years. In 1964/65, nearly 225,000 people—including dependants—received benefits under this plan. Besides the unemployed in the strict sense of the word, this group includes persons unemployable owing to health reasons.

The various categories of recipients give an idea of the extent and complexity of this assistance programme; its importance in Québec is vital, a fact evidenced by outlays for unemployment assistance between 1960/61 and 1964/65 which jumped from about \$20 million to almost \$65 million. Table 13 gives more accurate figures on the increase in such expenditure during the past few years.

The unemployment assistance programme was introduced in Québec in July 1959 when provincial authorities agreed with Ottawa to help both employable idle labour not eligible for unemployment insurance benefits and unemployable people entitled to assistance only on production of a medical certificate attesting their unfitness.

Following a federal-provincial agreement, this programme was taken over by the province in 1965. No special legislation was required since payment of benefits had originally been made possible by adding a section to the *Public Charities Act*.

A person is eligible for unemployment assistance if he can show that his essential needs are not met and if his readily available liquid assets amount to less than \$200 or \$400, according as he is single or married. To get benefits, the applicant must meet the following conditions: reside in the province, prove that he is indigent, produce a document certifying whether he receives unemployment insurance or not, register with the National Employment Service and report twice monthly. He must also undertake in writing to accept any work compatible with his physical or professional abilities and, if he is unemployed because of failing health, submit medical proof of his condition.

When figuring out income, all sources must be mentioned, including family allowances and contributions from persons obliged to provide food and care.

Regulations exclude certain classes of persons such as workers who are idle as result of seasonal employment from which they derive sufficient income, and single adults who are employable and whose family head can provide subsistence.

Unemployment assistance—paid in accordance with the recipient's responsibilities and covering both individual and family requirements—is available to eligible applicants as long as unemployment and the need for financial aid last.

Still, it remains obvious that the best unemployment assistance scheme will never fully match the needy's requirements; in most cases, services related to financial aid are urgently needed. This will be the subject of the second part of this chapter.

Other Assistance Programmes

There is a group of people who do not meet the conditions stipulated in federal legislation and cannot be considered as being permanently and totally disabled. The assistance programme intended for persons unemployable during at least twelve months was designed for that group. More specifically, recipients under this programme are people prevented from holding gainful occupation by physical or mental illness. This group receives benefits under the *Public Charities Act*; it included nearly 15,000 persons in 1964/65 when the province

allocated about \$15 million for them. Tables 14 to 17 give details on recipients as well as average and total expenditures under this item.

The Family and Social Welfare Department also offers three other types of aid: **emergency assistance, special assistance, special emergency assistance.**

In a case of extreme necessity, a needy person may be granted emergency assistance benefits up to the amount required to meet the emergency—but not exceeding \$100—after every other avenue of assistance has been considered and used by the applicant, his family and the welfare agency. Such benefits are paid only upon express approval by the welfare agency head or the regional office director, if there is one. Emergency assistance benefits cannot be paid twice within a year without authorization by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Assistance may be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in special cases which do not necessarily meet regulations when, after inquiry, payments are deemed fair and consistent with the spirit of the law.

Finally, when a case is so urgent that the time factor rules out special assistance, special emergency assistance may be granted on recommendation by the regional office head or, if the applicant is receiving government benefits, with the approval of Québec's Social Allowances Commission.

SERVICES RELATED TO ASSISTANCE

Social assistance is important in that it provides subsistence for people who find themselves without income or savings. However, authorities would be disregarding a major aspect of social assistance if they did not go further and examine the causes of the recipients' plight and the means available to help idle workmen find gainful employment.

The employable as well as persons unable to work for just a few months should be given assistance while being referred to people qualified to provide services related to guidance, schooling, vocational training, placement and manpower mobility. For three reasons, such services have not kept pace with the growth of unemployment assistance in recent years. First, the very sharp increase in outlays for assistance proper left little for service improvement. Second, social agencies were given the responsibility of administering unemployment assistance; thus, they were suddenly faced with a monumental task,

after having been used to devote all their time to families. They could not readily adapt their facilities to carry out new functions which were to be temporary at best, since the government had decided to set up a system of regional offices to look after unemployment assistance payments; an important part of this system was already operational in 1965. Third is the experimental characteristic of services related to assistance. Thus, problems caused by unemployment assistance made it necessary to introduce pilot projects designed to test the efficacy of re-employment techniques for recipients. For this reason, the Home Social Assistance Services Branch developed five pilot projects whose main features are described below.

Pilot Projects

Two such projects at Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pocatière and Chicoutimi were aimed at counselling and reclassifying employable recipients. Set up in winter 1965, these projects were designed to discover employment problems faced by able-bodied people who cannot work at their trade owing to economic conditions or, more often, limited vocational training. To reach this goal, the Family and Social Welfare Department sought to interest the greatest possible number of organizations likely to make a relevant contribution to reclassification of idle labour. And so, the National Employment Service, provincial Employment Bureaus, social services and the Education Department's Vocational Training Service willingly offered their co-operation and available facilities to work with Family and Social Welfare officials on reclassification and selection committees for assistance recipients. In addition to this function, committees endeavour to keep abreast of employment opportunities on regional labour markets and establish liaison with local economic and social organizations.

In order to carry out these two pilot projects, cases were thoroughly examined so that it could be determined whether candidates should be directed toward employment or encouraged to register for technical training before returning to work.

At Chicoutimi, the experiment began in the fall of 1965 when 100-odd cases were under study. Surveys at Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pocatière got under way earlier and positive results have already been recorded. The selection committee reviewed some one hundred and fifty files and sent over half the applicants to the reclassification committee. In this group, approximately thirty people were still under consideration at the end of September 1965, whereas most of the others were advised to further their vocational training before re-

turning to the labour market. A few workers benefited from special employment measures.

Interesting secondary effects were noted when both experiments were under way: as they were busy reclassifying assistance recipients, departmental authorities and members of various interested organizations discovered the existence of basic industries on the verge of closing their doors or in the throes of a dangerous slump.

Thanks to quick and effective intervention by people concerned with these reclassification projects, over thirty workers avoided lay-off which would have resulted had one of these industries shut down. Several departments and committees were directly involved in this re-establishment of local industries.

The Family and Social Welfare Department also submitted a report on the immediate consequences of a basic industry shut-down in one such area: among others, families migrating from the locality, sharp decrease in the population of neighbouring parishes, sizeable increase in welfare benefits.

Assessing these results and secondary effects throws light on the many advantages offered by experiments which pinpoint the problems encountered by people living in a given region.

The main factor which prompted the Family and Social Welfare Department to undertake these pilot projects is that offices paying unemployment assistance have a file on each recipient, an essential source of information when reclassifying workers. Besides, if the Department wants its policies to be effective, it must do more than merely provide financial aid, because such assistance may have a negative influence on certain people and lead to social deterioration instead of checking it. For this reason—not because it wants to take over other departments' responsibilities—the Home Social Assistance Services Branch is attempting to orient and reclassify assistance recipients. Furthermore, its action is in line with measures promoted by organizations responsible for labour policies.

A third project was designed to solve problems of the invalid and the disabled who are considered as being unemployable during a minimum period of twelve months. An interdepartmental committee was set up on February 23, 1965, to analyse these problems, define the responsibilities of the Departments of Education, Family and Social Welfare, Health and Labour, and set up machinery to co-ordinate their efforts. As part of the committee's work, the Home Social Assistance Services Branch organized a pilot project to study a few cases in a Gaspé Peninsula county. This experiment is aimed at examining and, if necessary, reclassifying persons who are invalid

and unemployable, testing medical valuation standards, identifying able-bodied people who have been rated unfit and disabled, acquainting them with rehabilitation procedures, and including these measures in responsibilities of local and regional organizations and agencies concerned with such problems.

The most important pilot project sponsored by the Home Social Assistance Services Branch was an experiment to assist Magdalen Islands deep-sea fishermen. This project was initiated in 1963 as a result of observations on the effects of unemployment assistance paid to these people. At the time, it had become obvious that they preferred to rely on unemployment assistance rather than fishing as a revenue source. The irregular and unstable income derived from their trade incited them to depend on benefits which had every appearance of steady and continuous revenues. For this reason, fishermen would abandon their work on trawlers early in the season ; the immediate outcome was severe unemployment since fish processing plants employed five persons for every man working at sea.

In view of this, the Department set up a joint committee with Industry and Commerce's Fisheries Branch to find a way of keeping trawler crews at sea longer during the fishing season. Results were convincing : the premature deep-sea fleet work stoppage ended in 1964 when unemployment assistance administrators required fishermen to work before becoming entitled to benefits. This decision permitted about 170 people to return to work and make better use of equipment and facilities available in the Magdalen Islands.

After co-ordinating social assistance with the fishing schedule, the committee concentrated its efforts on integrating fishing and winter works, which generally began about November 1st. From that day on, islanders were faced with a new dilemma : they had to decide whether they would keep on fishing or take part in winter works.

Undoubtedly, this intervention by the Family and Social Welfare Department was a significant contributing factor in increasing the catch. Fish caught around the Magdalen Islands in 1963 totalled approximately 12 million pounds; during 1964, the catch increased to 20 million pounds, jumping to nearly 30 million pounds the following year. In addition, unemployment assistance payments were reduced by almost half, not only for deep-sea fishermen but also for all shore workers in basic fishing industries directly affected by the success or failure of the fleet.

Nevertheless, the complex problems involved in meshing assistance with programmes designed to fight unemployment and

making the islanders' regular economic pursuits productive forced the committee to broaden the scope of its activities and continue its promising experiment. For this purpose, both departments intend to plan and co-ordinate winter works, public works, social assistance and fishermen's jobs so as to stabilize the islands' basic industries ; in other words, they want to organize the work to reduce the number of people on welfare lists, use public works to further the economic and social development of the region, and improve fishermen's occupational training.

Through these four pilot projects, the Family and Social Welfare Department aims at one major objective: development of methods or means to prevent unemployment and reduce such pockets as exist. More specifically, the projects carried out at Sainte-Anne-de-la-Poëtière and Chicoutimi were intended primarily to rehabilitate workers; the Magdalen Islands experiment was more ambitious in that it was designed to eliminate excessively high unemployment and stem social degeneration through systematic organization of socio-economic activities.

Finally, in the realm of preventive family services, the Department is making a survey in the Greater Montréal area to pave the way for establishment of a standard, province-wide homemaker service. Findings on family requirements in the metropolitan area will be used as a guideline to define how and on what basis such services will be set up throughout Québec.

The advantages of these services for Québec families have been clearly demonstrated: professionally trained homemakers can often provide all the help a family needs to avoid a broken home, prevent premature placement of children in foster homes or institutions, or merely eliminate latent friction within the household.

Social Services

While social service agencies have played an important part in administering unemployment assistance, they have also been instrumental in giving families all services which are normally provided by such organizations.

Throughout the province, there are 36 multi-purpose and specialized agencies as well as 57 branch offices. They are responsible for giving professional social services to children, families and elderly people. Readers will find a description of these services in the following chapters.

Social service agencies come under non-profit-making corporations and receive grants from the Family and Social Welfare Department which has no direct authority over agency activities and personnel. Financial control is now carried out to check and, if possible, improve the use of public funds available to agencies.

In March 1965, as a result of recommendations contained in the *Boucher Report* and in response to requests by social service agencies, the Department also set up a new grants system to support rehabilitation measures implemented by agencies. Under this programme, funds are based on the number of people they serve. According as agencies do or do not receive grants for administering unemployment assistance, maximum annual amounts available to them are \$0.20 or \$0.35 per person.

Social assistance policies will continue to be a major preoccupation for the Family and Social Welfare Department. And to ensure positive results in both prevention and rehabilitation, assistance measures will be coupled with more extensive welfare services as part of a concerted drive by Québec's government to promote community development based on co-ordination of private and public efforts.

III

Children and Youth

Child protection, which is undeniably a major factor in the general well-being of any society, is also closely bound up with family welfare. All contemporary governments are concerned with child welfare; measures by which this concern is expressed may take the form of policies on social security benefits for children, services for children within the family and, above all, for those required to spend part of their childhood or youth away from home.

SOCIAL SECURITY MEASURES

Two main social security measures are provided for children and youth in Québec, family and schooling allowances. Family allowances are administered by the Government of Canada and paid out of general tax revenues. The act authorizing the government to set up a family allowance programme and make payments to families with children was promulgated in 1944; payments are not subject to income tax and are made to the mother or tutor for each child, from birth until his sixteenth birthday.

The payment is \$6 a month for a child less than ten years of age and \$8 for a child aged ten or more but less than sixteen years of age. To remain eligible for allowances, children must attend school and reside in Canada.

Family allowances are paid to a very large number of children in Québec and total about \$150 million a year as shown in tables 18 and 19.

In 1961, the Québec Government passed the *Act to institute schooling allowances* for the express purpose of continuing to give effective financial aid to families and encouraging more advanced education. This act provides for payment of a \$10 monthly allowance for school children sixteen and seventeen years of age. From 1961 to 1964, schooling allowances were paid only for the ten months in the school year; however, an amendment was introduced during the 1964 session to make the allowance payable twelve months in the year. During this period, schooling allowances were financed entirely by the Québec Government from general tax revenues. Not until July 1964 did the federal government enact legislation (13-14 Eliz. II, c. 23) providing for payment of youth allowances, which later gave rise to a tax equivalence to cover the federal share of Québec's expenditures for schooling allowances.

The schooling allowance programme was designed as a preventive measure to cope with declining school attendance by youth aged sixteen and seventeen; it enables young people to stay in school long enough to arrive on the labour market well equipped to meet the professional requirements of present-day society. The programme is universal in scope, since allowances are paid to all youth, whatever their family's income. Proof of school attendance and age are the only eligibility conditions. Allowances are naturally paid to pupils who benefit under provisions of the *Public Charities Act* and *Youth Protection Act*. Adolescents unable to attend school regularly for medical reasons continue to benefit notwithstanding.

From table 20, it is obvious that both the number of recipients and total allowances have increased substantially since these programmes were introduced.

SERVICES

CHILD AND YOUTH WELFARE BRANCH RESPONSIBILITY

The Family and Social Welfare Department's responsibility for child services involves care of children placed outside their homes under the *Public Charities Act*. More than 30,000 children are in this situation and therefore need the Department's help and protection.

The large number of placements outside the home is attributable to several main factors: social, moral, physical or psychological problems, on the part of either parents or children. Prominent among family situations often necessitating special measures to protect children are illness, death, disagreement or estrangement of parents. Natural children frequently require placement as well.

Apart from these circumstances which can leave a child with an inadequate or broken home—or no home at all—many other problems inherent in his own personality can make placement necessary. As a rule, this is true of children with behavioural, emotional or social troubles, who need attention ranging from simple protection to complete re-education. Such children very often cannot remain in their family circle, because neither family nor local resources are sufficiently developed to provide the services they must have if their future life is to be as near normal as possible.

Within the Family and Social Welfare Department, responsibility for implementing policies affecting children lies with the Child and Youth Welfare Services Branch which was set up in spring 1965 to regroup various existing children's services.

The Branch Director is responsible for establishing co-ordination between services and a coherent child welfare policy, in co-operation with persons working in this field.

He has immediate control over personnel in the following services:

1. the **Child and Youth Facilities and Agencies Service**, responsible for private and public children's institutions, all agencies, as well as the probation services and clinics attached to Social Welfare or Magistrate's Courts;

2. the **Child Placement Guidance Service**, entrusted with all cases involving protection, delinquency and public assistance.

The Child and Youth Welfare Services Branch administers all or part of several major pieces of departmental legislation: the *Adoption Act*, *Youth Protection Act*, *Child Aid Clinic Act* and *Public Charities Act*.

In an effort to cope with the serious problems raised by placement of children, the Branch has adopted several guiding principles to govern policy in this field; these principles, based on the concept of a true family environment for the child, may be stated as follows:

1. removing a child from his family circle is a serious step, entailing a risk of prejudicing his mental stability and later social adaptation. Even so, there are instances where the family environment may be a source of moral or physical danger for the child;
2. the Family and Social Welfare Department has accordingly taken a firm stand on child placement. Whatever the nature of a child's problem, he should be separated from his family in exceptional circumstances only and placement is never justified on purely financial grounds. Adherence to this principle is made easier by measures for providing the family with appropriate aid;
3. when all means of assisting the child in his own home have been exhausted and his removal is clearly imperative, ties must be maintained with his family. Moreover, most such removals will be treated as temporary;
4. in addition to these principles aimed at protecting both family and child, the Department also intends to give each child in its charge the advantages of regular schooling within the regional and local school board framework. This way, no child will be forced to live apart from society; except in maximum security cases, every effort should be made to promote training and education of young people in normal surroundings, both family and school;
5. as for children required to spend fairly lengthy periods in institutions, it is imperative that each child's relations with his home be kept up throughout and that he be gradually prepared to rejoin his family.

It is worth noting that all child welfare services rendered by the Department revolve around the family. The State's primary aim in protection, prevention and education is to enable children and youth to develop in their natural environment, within the family.

Children placed outside their homes may be grouped in the following categories: *abandoned children*, encompassing all those without either father or mother, the rejected, children from broken homes, the illegitimate and all those removed from home owing to family circumstances; *handicapped children*, taking in all those suffering from physical, psychological or mental disorders; *delinquent children*, including all those who have had to appear before a judge to answer for a personal misdemeanour or merely to seek protection. Table 21 gives the percentage distribution of child placements by category.

Various placement formulas have been worked out for each category, based on different institutional facilities. Foster homes, for example, can answer the needs of more than one group and take in children from all three categories; other facilities seem better equipped to cope with a particular childhood problem. Children placed outside their homes are cared for in **foster homes, day nurseries, crèches, orphanages, specialized institutions, protection schools and reception centres**; placement data by institution are set out in table 22.

ABANDONED CHILDREN

Québec has a wide variety of services and institutional facilities for abandoned children. Services are provided through specialized and multi-purpose social agencies. Specialized services are those related to adoption—given by the *Société d'adoption et de protection de l'enfance* in Montréal and the *Sauvegarde de l'enfance* in Québec—and to probation, organized by the Family and Social Welfare Department. All other services to abandoned children are rendered by multi-purpose agencies which assign a large proportion of their staff to adoption work, general services associated with placing children in foster homes or institutions and provision of moral and professional support to families.

The agency's first duty is therefore to help the family discharge its obligations to the child; if placement later becomes necessary, it is arranged by the agency which subsequently assists the child throughout his stay in foster home or institution and gives him the help he needs after he leaves. In addition to finding adoptive parents and foster homes, agencies represent all children whom they have placed in foster homes or institutions in dealings with welfare offices and public bodies.

Through social services available to them, abandoned children are either put up for adoption or directed to such institutional facilities as foster homes, day nurseries, *crèches* and orphanages.

Adoption

The first placement service extended to children is adoption, which forges new legal bonds between child and adoptive parents. This is unquestionably the most complete solution to a homeless child's problems. In the last few years, however, the adoption total in Québec has remained fairly constant. Meanwhile, there has been no decline in the number of children needing homes; this is evident from table 23 which gives Québec's adoption and illegitimate birth figures from 1960 to 1965.

During the year, the Family and Social Welfare Department held many meetings with directors of agencies doing adoption work in order to obtain a clear idea of problems to be faced in this vital field. The government amended the *Adoption Act* and the Department published a folder on adoption.

Many private initiatives to promote adoption were also taken throughout Québec; they served to demonstrate that explaining the problem to the population not only increases adoptions, but simultaneously creates a climate more favourable to the development of adopted children.

Next year, the Department plans to step up its efforts, in conjunction with social services and private agencies doing adoption work, to interest still more families in adopting a child.

Foster Homes

Foster homes play a very significant part in placement work: they take about half of all children placed outside their own homes. This facility, which English agencies have been using for many years, is only now coming to the fore in French Canadian society. This is a complete reversal of the situation which prevailed during the last few decades: as recently as twenty years ago, very few children were accommodated in French Canadian foster homes; by far the majority of placements were made in large institutions.

There are several explanations for this new trend. While in the past some member of the family was usually able to take in any child

needing a home, sweeping changes in the French Canadian family structure have gradually made this impossible. Almost total lack of social service in days gone by ruled out the judicious placement of children in foster homes. Besides, the Church and many religious communities had assumed responsibility for abandoned children, thereby making it less urgent to develop placement facilities other than large institutions. Today's constant concern with providing the amenities and advantages which children would receive in their own homes leads to much more extensive use of foster homes.

When available, a foster home offers the most congenial surroundings for normal growth of children who cannot find adoptive parents. It is best suited to cases where adoption is not possible or desirable, or where a child cannot be cared for in his own home for more or less extended periods. Unless children are members of the same family, no more than three may be placed in any one foster home.

Placement of abandoned children is not the only purpose served by foster homes; a good many children are sent to them under *Youth Protection Act* provisions. As a result of certain experiments, social agencies have even placed physically handicapped or educable mentally retarded children in such homes. This practice can be adopted more widely as auxiliary services become available to ease the burden of foster parents and improve the situation of the foster child, be he normal or handicapped.

Day and Baby Nurseries

Approximately fifteen per cent of all children placed outside their homes are cared for in day or baby nurseries, small establishments with facilities to care for all kinds of children, normal and handicapped, from infancy to school age.

The Family and Social Welfare Department has authority to supervise these private institutions to ensure proper health conditions, food and specialist staff. The Department gives them official accreditation and permission to take in children, sets a limit on admissions and determines the *per diem* allowance payable to the institution.

Crèches and Orphanages

A crèche is a placement institution for children from birth to five years of age; an orphanage shelters children aged six to eighteen

years. Throughout Québec, there are six large crèches which frequently care for more than a hundred youngsters, and 51 orphanages.

The major problem facing these institutions is decentralization. Many studies—in particular those by the interdepartmental committee on exceptional children—have demonstrated an urgent need to regionalize such facilities, that is, to create small units in the large crèches and promote the establishment of small centres more conducive to the family atmosphere so vital to a child's normal development.

Serious difficulties are caused by the sheer size of children's institutions. Not only are children raised in them ill-prepared to cope with modern conditions outside but, until a few years ago, their isolated upbringing further complicated the problem of adapting to society.

While these institutions doubtless answered society's needs in the past, effective welfare organization nowadays calls for a new approach in drafting policy on the care of abandoned children. The Family and Social Welfare Department has shown the way, first by stressing the overriding importance of the family as the proper formative setting for the child, then by promoting not only decentralization of institutions, but also their replacement by much more home-like facilities.

The presence of children in large institutions immediately raises the question of academic training. It was customary in the past for orphanages to educate children in their charge; however, with the recent creation of an Education Department, their responsibility was challenged and it was recommended that orphanage residents be fitted into the public school system. From the results of several pilot projects, it would appear that such integration is possible and will eventually be accomplished. The Family and Social Welfare Department's stand is that while institutions may substitute for the child's family when expedient, they should not automatically replace his school, parish or cultural and social background.

Aware of this basic need, Child and Youth Welfare Services Branch officials have directed their efforts over the last few years towards the gradual but fullest possible integration of institutionalized children in the public school system. With this in mind, they established close relations with regional school boards and the Education Department. During the past year, agreements were proposed and approved by the Louis-Frédette, Saguenay, Louis-Hémon and Jean-Talon regional school boards, providing for partial integration of orphanage children in the regional school system. For example, secondary school students from Saint-Joseph-de-la-Délivrance Orphan-

age in Lévis now attend the regional school on a full-time basis. Next year, the programme will be extended to primary school pupils whose schooling was given by the orphanage this year.

HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

The usual specialized services for handicapped children are psycho-social clinics, hospital psychiatric services or rehabilitation services. The same range is also offered by most multi-purpose agencies which assign part of their staff to the specific problems of handicapped children or, if they lack qualified personnel, refer cases to outside organizations.

The two facilities for placement of handicapped children who have to live away from home are specialized public charitable institutions, which accommodate about 2,800, and private nurseries with a capacity of nearly 3,000 residents.

Specialized institutions can be broken down as follows: three homes for deaf-mutes, two for the blind, four equipped to handle children with behaviour problems, three for the physically handicapped, one for epileptics and seven for the educable mentally retarded.

They are located in or near large urban centres so as to obtain the medical or other specialist staff whose co-operation is imperative in treating this group of exceptional children.

Where handicapped children are concerned, the problem of defining responsibilities arises for both the Education and Health Departments. One criterion suggested as a basis for dividing responsibilities is the ability or inability of the handicapped child's family to bring him up at home. Using this criterion, children might be classified in the categories described below.

If a handicapped child can remain at home—and most can—regional school boards will have sole responsibility for his education. This would include educable mentally retarded children with intelligence quotients between 50 and 80. If a mentally handicapped child cannot be kept at home, there are two possibilities:

- (a) he may be placed in an institution under Family and Social Welfare jurisdiction, which will provide appropriate training and see that his childhood is as normal as possible. Mentally retarded children in this category have intelligence quotients between 30 and 50; they can be trained to perform a number of manual tasks;

- (b) children who cannot remain with their families because of serious mental retardation frequently accompanied by physical deformities can be placed in Health Department homes if they require medical attention; those needing only custodial care can be sent to Family and Social Welfare institutions or specialized private nursing homes. For all practical purposes, youngsters in this category lead lives of near vegetation.

Unlike large specialized institutions, private nursing homes for hopelessly handicapped children are scattered throughout Québec.

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS OR CHILDREN NEEDING PROTECTION

Each year, more than 4,000 children or adolescents are convicted of misdemeanours before regular and social welfare courts. A certain number are also removed from their family's custody by a judge's ruling. To cope with the mounting wave of juvenile delinquency and the need for placement of youngsters exposed to physical or moral danger in their own homes, Québec has services and institutions designed to protect and rehabilitate young people in these predicaments.

As for services, multi-purpose and specialized social agencies are concerned mainly with children needing protection, while children's aid clinics and probation services rehabilitate delinquents left at liberty. Institutional facilities for juvenile delinquents include reception and observation centres, as well as the extensively used protection schools devoted to re-educating youthful offenders. A good many delinquents are also placed in foster homes under the guardianship of probation officers.

Of some 8,000 children placed by court order during 1964/65, 22% were sent to protection schools, 60% to foster homes, 15% to public charitable institutions and 3% to nursing homes.

Children's Aid Clinics

The Family and Social Welfare Department maintains two children's aid clinics, one in Montréal, the other in Québec; the latter serves judicial districts under jurisdiction of the Québec and Chieoutimi Social Welfare Courts. In other regions, existing psycho-social clinics perform the same functions.

The act which set up the two government clinics describes them as a service "charged with the study of the conditions peculiar to juvenile delinquents and children apparently or actually under eighteen years of age and who need protection. Such study must also deal with the preventive factors which should be taken into account and the appropriate remedies to be applied."

In practice, children's aid clinics attempt to make sound psycho-social diagnoses in cases involving children brought before social welfare courts. Only judges of social welfare and other district courts may refer children to these clinics which are staffed by specialists able to provide the psychiatric, psychological and social services necessary to diagnose and treat the causes of each child's maladjustment. Children's aid clinics face a staggering task and still do not have a large enough specialist staff to carry out the Department's intention of giving fully effective service to delinquents.

Probation Services

Probation is a means of giving individual sociological treatment to juvenile delinquents who are more or less ill-adjusted to society. Its characteristic feature is that it is meant for young people who continue living with their families or in foster homes. Probation services are not confined to youngsters convicted of misdemeanours; they also extend to those who are on the way to becoming delinquents.

Probation is a means of preventing delinquency and rehabilitating young people poorly adapted to their social environment. Its chief purpose is to attenuate the causes of a minor's socially unacceptable conduct by changing the internal and external factors which govern his behaviour and developing his positive personality traits. This service fits into the over-all effort not only to re-educate young people, but to educate them as well.

Probation may either precede measures recommended by a judge under section 20 of the *Youth Protection Act* or accompany their implementation. In the first instance, service takes the form of contact with the youth and a study of his particular difficulties on which to base a report to the judge, who will reach his decision in the light of the preliminary investigation. In the second instance, probation consists primarily of supervision and treatment for the period fixed by the judge's ruling.

Probation officers also look after many children deemed to need protection under section 15 of the *Youth Protection Act*. The system

has many advantages, not only for the child, but also for his parents and the community. It permits the child to live with his family or in a suitable foster home, instead of a training school or closed institution. With the help of the probation officer, the juvenile delinquent has a better chance of adjusting to his family and social environment and becoming a free citizen capable of shouldering his responsibilities.

Probation induces parents to face their child's problems squarely, an obligation which is removed when the youngster is placed in an institution. Every effort is made to help parents to a clearer understanding of their rôle; very often, this results in improved handling of the child and more acceptable conduct on his part, thus keeping him out of protection school or even prison. Probation also protects society by giving constructive treatment to youthful offenders and limiting the number of protective institutions or schools, since it makes possible the treatment of adolescents in their homes.

At the end of June 1965, Québec had nine probation services under direct Family and Social Welfare Department jurisdiction, in the cities of Montréal, Québec, Chicoutimi, Saint-Jérôme, Hull, Sherbrooke and Rouyn; the other two are attached to Magistrate's Courts in eastern and western Québec. Seven more are planned for Trois-Rivières, Arthabaska, New Carlisle, Rivière-du-Loup, Baie-Comeau, Sept-Îles and Val-d'Or.

In 1964/65, 13,654 of the 23,339 juveniles who appeared before the courts were referred to probation services, carried out by 111 probation officers located throughout Québec. For the last five years, these officers have had access to a training programme which is being revised by the Department to permit recruiting of more specialized personnel, better prepared to perform this important task.

Reception and Observation Centres

Reception and observation centres are neither psychiatric clinics nor institutions for the mentally retarded and they have nothing in common with prisons. They are Family and Social Welfare facilities attached to Social Welfare Courts, designed to provide temporary haven for maladjusted youngsters who are wards of the State. They shelter two categories of children: delinquents proper and young people found in need of protection.

A reception centre's main functions can be defined as follows: to ensure safe custody of the child; give him regular education during his stay to keep him from falling behind in school; observe his be-

haviour as the basis for a clinical analysis and suitable recommendation to the judge; give meaning to the child's life by providing recreational facilities and means of expressing his personality. For some classes of children, it also serves as a clearing centre.

The province now has four reception and observation centres, two in Montréal, one in Québec, the other in Sherbrooke. A policy of decentralization, calling for new centres in other regions, will eventually make it possible to place children within reach of their families.

Protection Schools

It is in protection schools that attitudes and methods in education are changing fastest. This was proved by the creation of Boscoville, an experiment which broke new ground in re-educating delinquents.

By definition, a protection school is a custodial centre whose primary purpose is social rehabilitation of delinquent problem children made wards of the Department by the courts. It is not a prison and its approach to the child is neither punitive nor authoritarian. On the contrary, the whole philosophy of protection schools is directed towards returning the child quickly to his family and community, which means preparing him as thoroughly as possible to resume his place in society.

More than 1,700 young people are housed in Québec's thirteen protection schools and one maximum security institution, Berthelet Centre. Schools for boys are Boscoville, Mont Saint-Antoine, Institut Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci, Manoir Charles de Foucauld and the Boys' Farm and Training School ; all except Mont Saint-Antoine, which can accommodate up to 420, take fewer than 200 adolescents.

Protection schools for girls are École Sainte-Domitille, École Notre-Dame-de-Laval, Maison Sainte-Hélène, Maison Sainte-Agnès, Maison Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde, Maison Saint-Charles, Marian Hall and Girls' Cottage School. They are smaller than the boys' schools: only Notre-Dame-de-Laval and Sainte-Domitille take in more than a hundred girls.

NEW CONCEPT

The new direction now being imparted to existing institutions for delinquents and the added facilities being developed are the

result of a dynamic concept aimed at restoring youthful offenders to their homes and schools. Thus, the Department favours creation of small, local institutions near the child's family, which eliminates the need to move him any great distance if he requires placement. By agreement with regional or local school boards, increasing numbers of delinquents and predelinquents in protection schools will be educated in the regular school system.

It would however be unrealistic to expect all children to be integrated overnight, since many have problems which prevent them from attending school normally. This being so, the Family and Social Welfare Department will have to devise suitable methods of re-educating such children and enabling them to catch up, with the ultimate aim of returning them as quickly as possible to regular school environment. This is the part played by social-adjustment education, a departmental responsibility since it is directly related to the obligation assumed by parents.

What will be the institutions' rôle in social-adjustment education? The chief objective of this type of education will be to prepare children for admission to the regular, formal school system by using re-educational techniques to minimize their emotional, behavioural, intellectual or academic handicap. Social-adjustment educators are being asked to take on a new assignment. For all practical purposes, the institution must create a family atmosphere permeating both its material organization and the attitudes of its staff. Literally, this means that educators will be substitute parents. In their social-adjustment rôle, they will also have to give children and adolescents the moral support and affection needed for successful adaptation to the school system on reintegration. In fact the protection school—as well as the orphanage—is destined to grow more like a home to which the child will return as a matter of course when his school day is over.

In the light of their dual rôle, there is good reason to question the material organization of institutions for children and youth. Large, impersonal buildings have been found inadequate by modern psychology. Rooms are frequently crowded by hundreds of children who cannot possibly be given the care demanded by their age, physical and mental condition. Ideally, children should be housed in home-like halls patterned on the family residence.

The child should leave his hall to attend school, church, go to the cultural and recreation centre, clinic, and so forth, just as he would if he were living with his parents, and feel at home on his return. While the home which can be created in separate halls may be less than perfect, it is a home nevertheless and affords the opportunity for normal contacts with the child's parents and other adults.

An effort is being made to apply these principles progressively in several pilot projects: experiments are under way in Saint-Jérôme and Ville Jacques-Cartier; another is scheduled to begin soon in Gaspé. École Sainte-Domitille, a protection school for delinquent girls, has successfully integrated every resident in the Laval regional school. From now on, the staff will therefore be able to offer its young charges, in groups of about thirty, the advantages of a true family dwelling. The same is true of Maison Sainte-Hélène in Montréal, which has a central building and separate residences each accommodating about fifteen girls. However, this home has not yet fitted its residents into the regional school system. Although the delinquent girls in Cap-Rouge's Maison Saint-Charles are not yet housed in premises perfectly designed for their needs, the Sainte-Foy regional school has been open to them since last September and each girl is free to attend as she becomes ready to cope with regular school environment.

Manoir Charles de Foucauld in Giffard is undergoing a complete pedagogic reform. To allow for the fact that its residents include children between the ages of ten and fourteen, admitted because of exposure to moral and physical danger, this institution's directors have decided on eight twin units of 22 students each.

Finally, Mont Saint-Antoine in Montréal now offers delinquent boys the amenities of a residence organized in separate halls, social-adjustment education by a specialist staff assisted by a clinical team, as well as formal education fully integrated in the public school system.

Berthelet Centre, the only maximum security institution for juvenile delinquents, is a necessary adjunct to the open-wall protection schools. The need for such a centre is obvious in view of the sweeping change which has taken place in the philosophy and remedial organization of protection schools.

Originally, institutional treatment was conceived as a process of replacing the child's normal life by an artificial, regimented and isolated programme; most institutions for maladjusted minors took this approach. However, this concept was rejected some years ago. Institutions have been thrown wide open; barred windows and double-locked doors are things of the past. Contacts with the outside world are numerous and protection school training has been humanized.

Even so, reliable experience in the re-education field has established that a number of delinquent minors respond poorly to training in an unrestricted environment. For some time at least, they have to live under more strictly organized conditions; Berthelet Centre not only fills this need for a maximum security institution, but eliminates the necessity to commit delinquent minors to adult penal institutions.

Staff

In recent years, the reorganization of child and youth institutions and the growing complexity of infantile and adolescent therapy have led to difficulties in recruiting and training staff for this sector.

As a tentative solution, socio-pedagogy centres were set up in 1960 to train personnel already employed in the Department's child welfare services. The fixed course of study includes thirty 15-hour credits, one 30-hour credit, 250 to 500 hours of directed training and 30 to 50 hours of supervision. Crash programmes are provided for employees unable to attend courses during the year.

Naturally, this course does not replace university education; it is intended merely to train staff members who will apply rehabilitation techniques in the performance of their duties.

IV

Aged Persons

All modern societies are concerned with the welfare of the aged. This fairly recent development was the logical result of growing life expectation in all countries enjoying a high standard of living. In Québec, the number of persons aged 65 or over tripled during the 60-year period beginning in 1901—from 78,419 to 306,068—and experts estimate it will reach the half-million mark by 1980.

Important changes in living conditions which paralleled their numerical increase also explain present-day society's interest in the elderly. In our urban and industrialized environment, aged persons are not as closely integrated in family and social circles as they formerly were. The modern home has been progressively reduced to the dimension of the immediate family and has no room for grandparents. Old people thus live alone in apartments or band together in houses or housing projects in which most residents are elderly.

Faced with loss of income caused by ceasing active employment and cut off from their children's family life, the aging also have to cope with new needs. What are the principal needs of senior citizens in our midst? First, they are financial in nature. Few aged persons have sufficient money set aside in savings or retirement funds to provide the same standard of living in later life as they were used to during their active years.

Housing is another pressing need for these people: some have to give up their home because it is too expensive to maintain, others can no longer afford to pay rent, others still prefer moving from the country to relocate in urban centres. Those who are unable to remain in their homes end up in institutions, confined to one room in a rooming house or in low-cost dwellings, often sub-standard. Provision of housing for the aged is one of the most critical problems of our time.

Prominent among aged persons' specific needs is medical care. While medicine has extended the human life span, the added years are normally accompanied by declining physical strength and vitality, attended by frequent ailments which become more serious with increasing age.

Equally important, the elderly need a sense of belonging to the community. Loss of relatives, friends or members of their generation and the dispersal of their children gradually plunge them into agonizing solitude. Finally, they have to cope with the problems of idleness following a normally busy life. It is therefore vital that living conditions be provided in which our elders may lead the social life so essential to mental stability during old age.

Welfare policy which, in Québec, has traditionally been designed merely to protect aged persons from want, should therefore be drafted in terms of all their needs. Protection often consisted in placing the aged in separate institutions for men and women. Faced with this unacceptable situation, the Family and Social Welfare Department has given priority in recent years to encouraging the construction of institutional facilities for elderly couples, not only for single persons.

Another set of measures is now being prepared to enable aged couples and single persons to prolong the personal independence they enjoyed in their active years. From both psychological and social standpoints, it is highly preferable for aged persons to continue attending normally to matters which interest them and caring for themselves in so far as their strength permits. If effective steps are taken towards this end, the need to provide homes for the aged will continually decrease. The advantages will be more than psychological and social: substantial savings for the community and a happy old age for senior citizens.

To meet all needs of the aging, the Québec Government has established a welfare policy which provides for financial assistance, housing aid and extension of personal and social services to this important segment of the population.

FINANCIAL MEASURES

The Québec Government, which introduced an assistance scheme for aged persons some years back, has recently established a universal pension plan which will ensure continuity of income when gainful employment ceases. This programme also includes a provision for early retirement—an allowance for spinsters or widows aged 60 to 65 years. Québécois also receive federal old age security pensions, an important guarantee of income continuity in later life. Canada's old age security plan is universal and pays \$75 a month to all persons aged 70 or over. As indicated below, this programme is now being gradually extended to include every Canadian aged 65 or over by 1970. Table 24 contains data concerning old age security pensioners and payments in recent years.

The provincial old age assistance plan was established to ensure continued income to needy persons aged 65 to 70 not eligible for old age security pension. Since the thirties, old age assistance has been one of the main joint programmes whose cost is shared equally by the Governments of Canada and Québec, although it is administered under provincial legislation. Québec exercised its right to opt out of this programme under a 1965 federal-provincial agreement which will terminate in 1970.

The main conditions for eligibility under *Aged Persons Assistance Act* provisions may be summarized as follows: no-one may apply for assistance until he is sixty-four years and eight months of age; upon approval, the allowance is paid when he has attained age 65; in order to qualify, applicants must be in need and meet certain requirements governing permissible income and property; they must also have resided in Canada for at least ten years before the date on which the allowance is granted. The maximum payable under the *Aged Persons Assistance Act* is \$75 a month. Nevertheless, any recipient of old age assistance or security pension can obtain a supplementary allowance based on his essential needs, taking into account his income from allowances and all other sources; supplementary old age assistance allowances are paid under Québec's *Public Charities Act*.

In 1964/65, 39,239 persons received old age assistance and 8,429 were paid allowances to supplement old age security pensions, as shown in tables 25 and 26.

Assistance to spinsters and widows is not restricted to those aged 65 but is also granted to women in the 60 to 65 age group. This is an initial early retirement measure in Québec's social security programme. To receive this allowance the applicant must be in needy circumstances, which implies that she must comply with prescribed conditions governing income and property. The allowance is paid on an essential needs basis to Québec residents only. The expression "spinsters and widows" is interpreted broadly to include women not living with their husband, whatever the reason. This is an important consideration for women who would otherwise face extreme hardship at this advanced age owing to sometimes lengthy separation. Assistance to spinsters and widows is paid by authority of a September 1, 1961 amendment to the *Public Charities Act*. In 1964/65, this allowance was granted to 7,865 recipients as indicated in table 27.

The Québec Pension Plan is also universal and mandatory. Under a provincial act assented to on July 15, 1965, it came into force on January 1, 1966 and covers all gainfully employed persons between the ages of 18 and 70, provided they earn at least \$600 if employees, \$800 if self-employed. Persons whose income is derived solely from investments, dividends or interest do not qualify.

Payment of contributions started on January 1, 1966 and will cease when a pension becomes payable or the participant reaches age 70. The rate is 3.6% of annual earnings in excess of \$600 to a \$5,000 maximum, made up of the employee's 1.8% contribution which is matched by his employer. Self-employed contributors pay the full 3.6%.

Benefits payable under the Québec Pension Plan are: retirement pension, death benefit, widow's pension, disabled widower's pension, orphan's pension, disability pension and disabled contributor's child's pension.

As this list of special benefits indicates, the immediate purpose of this plan is to give all citizens basic protection against loss of income resulting from retirement, disability or death of the principal breadwinner.

SERVICES

AGED PERSONS AND OTHER ADULTS BRANCH RESPONSIBILITY

Only part of the Department's policies on behalf of the elderly are expressed by assistance measures. Development of services for the aged is another of many responsibilities assumed by the Services to Aged Persons and Other Adults Branch.

It studies problems and needs of aging Québecers, finds solutions and at the same time co-ordinates initiatives by groups concerned with aged persons' welfare. In co-operation with local non-profit-making corporations, it has specific responsibility for a low-cost housing and residential centre construction programme. The Branch also grants social assistance allowances to needy adults and aged persons placed in institutions, prepares general administration standards for welfare institutions and establishments, oversees their application and issues operating permits to public charitable institutions and homes for the aged.

The Branch must also attend to adults in need of special care, unwed mothers, former psychiatric patients and all persons other than children placed in public charitable institutions.

During 1964/65, the Services to Aged Persons and Other Adults Branch staff worked on important committees, among others the inter-departmental committee on aged persons and other adults requiring care and services, the joint committee on grants policy and the inter-departmental committee on rehabilitation of the handicapped. Furthermore, Branch authorities took part in sessions of the provincial committee of the Canadian Conference on Aging and the study committee on hospital requirements and services.

Before describing housing and service measures under its jurisdiction, we shall briefly outline the work performed by the Services to Aged Persons and Other Adults Branch on behalf of the main group of adults in institutions who are not elderly—unwed mothers.

Services to Unwed Mothers

The increase in illegitimate births in Québec means that more services have to be provided each year to unmarried mothers in order to prevent clandestine childbirth and its many attendant psychological, moral and social problems. The province now has four specialized institutions for unwed mothers: Crèche Saint-Vincent-de-Paul in Québec, Hôpital de la Miséricorde and Centre Rosalie-Jetté in Montréal, as well as Foyer Joly in Trois-Rivières. The Department is planning two other housing and residential care centres including all related services required for both mother and baby.

The Department's policies must also reckon with a growing tendency for unwed mothers to keep their child; the number of those doing so has almost doubled in the past six years. Since this new trend has created needs not recognized by the community, new resources obviously have to be developed to enable unmarried mothers to cope with their responsibilities and assist them in making a home for their child.

Provision of Housing for the Aged

The past few years have shown that top priority in services to aged persons should be given to provision of adequate accommodation at moderate cost. This priority is clear in the light of recent studies which revealed that the number of senior citizens who choose collective housing increases each year, at an apparently faster rate than that of the elderly population. Even so, a sound policy on housing the aged entails more than building communal residential centres. It also implies provision of systematic services to meet the needs of persons living in their own home.

Québec has long been concerned with the problem of lodging the aged. In the early years of our history, general hospitals cared for indigent old people left alone and homeless. The last century witnessed the development of hospices which still subsist in almost all Québec regions. However, while these institutions provided the necessities of life, their hostel-like organization deprived aging residents of the independence they had enjoyed throughout most of their lives.

Aged persons also live in retirement homes which accommodate people from the same village or ward. Over a period of time, this type of facility was developed in many areas of the province. Most such homes are run as family businesses and usually care for fewer than twenty aged persons requiring limited custodial care; they must

operate under a permit from the Family and Social Welfare Department.

Additional facilities are available in large commercially-operated establishments licensed under the *Private Hospitals Act*. Jurisdiction over these establishments admitting aged persons was transferred to Family and Social Welfare by the Health Department following adoption of the *Hospitals Act* in 1962. On assuming this new responsibility, the Family and Social Welfare Department took a census of residents and delegated officials to serve on an inter-departmental committee which defined each department's responsibilities.

Through the committee's work and other studies, persons needing placement were classified and institutional resources inventoried. A comparison between needs and existing facilities led to the development of certain pilot projects for construction of homes better suited to aged persons' requirements.

Elderly people needing placement were classified in three groups:

- (a) those able to move about and tend to their own needs but who require lodging and protection;
- (b) those who require lodging, protection and help to rise, dress and so on, as well as occasional medical attention with standard medication;
- (c) those who require maximum protection and medical attention.

Persons in need of care given by general hospitals or who qualify for admission to hospitals for convalescents or the chronically ill are subject to Health Department regulations and eligible for privileges granted through its Hospital Insurance Service. The Family and Social Welfare Department only looks after aged persons who do not require hospital treatment but must live in institutions for their own safety or because they cannot receive custodial or medical care elsewhere.

The division of duties between the Health and Family and Social Welfare Departments was based on the above classification. In Montréal, the Information and Referral Centre for aged persons and other adults in need of custodial care is responsible to both departments; its job is to maintain current inventories of beds in welfare establishments and hospitals for convalescents and the chronically ill. This constant inventory provides the information required for sound referral of persons in need of placement. The Centre is staffed by personnel of both departments. Physicians assigned to it classify pa-

tients, assist in referral and determine the kind of medical or custodial care required.

When completely organized, this Centre will serve all of western Québec. For the time being, its activity is restricted to the Island of Montréal, Île-Jésus, Saint-Jérôme diocese and the Hull region. The Department plans to set up a similar organization to serve eastern Québec. These two bodies are expected to provide valuable data on the nature and extent of needs, equipment and personnel required in licensed institutions, as well as on the establishment of new institutions.

Institutional Facilities

Public facilities capable of accommodating aged persons are numerous in Québec: about one hundred traditional institutions—hospices and reception centres; some four hundred privately operated homes; roughly three hundred supervised boarding-houses of limited capacity which might be described as foster homes for the aged. In all, they offer 18,300 beds for persons whose expenses are covered by assistance and elderly people not classified as indigent who pay their own way.

The Department's effort is not concentrated only on extending traditional facilities to meet the increasing demand for collective housing. On the contrary, the Québec Government's policy is directed towards the development of homes in which the aged may rent their own private quarters close to all essential services, account taken of their age, physical and mental condition.

The Department's current programme is therefore designed to organize small residential centres tailored to local requirements so as to make aged persons part of the community where they spent the greater part of their lives. Such institutional facilities will also permit aging citizens to continue the independent personal lives they led during their active years.

In 1964/65, a start was made on plans for over fifty housing and residential centres and four are nearing completion at Grand-Baie in the Chicoutimi region, Saint-Raphaël in Bellechasse County, Framp-ton in Dorchester County and Montréal. The first three are to be in operation by early December 1965 and the last—a Canadian-Polish centre in Montréal—will be opened shortly afterwards.

These four homes are intended not only for aged couples but for single persons as well. All apartments are equipped, ranging in size

from one and a half furnished rooms for individuals to two and a half for couples. Religious, medical and recreation services will be available to aged persons; the presence of a nurse at the centre will help to foster a feeling of security.

Rent will have to be as low as possible, taking into account legitimate safety and comfort requirements. Indigency must not bar access to these centres. Supplementary assistance may be authorized for indigent residents unable to pay the costs involved. From the organizational standpoint, the Department encouraged construction of these new centres through the efforts of local non-profit corporations. Its own responsibility is to study aged persons' needs in order to determine each project's validity and characteristics; it must also fix priorities for completion of projects in both time and space. The *National Housing Act* provides substantial long-term loans on generous terms, thus easing the problem of financing.

In addition to promoting the construction of ordinary housing projects, the Department expects to set up others with specific characteristics. For example, two housing and residential centres which include home care services are being considered for Hull and Saint-Jérôme. Also in the planning stage are two centres offering an occupational therapy programme for handicapped adults and a special home providing appropriate services to former psychiatric patients. Finally, the Department intends to establish a shelter for aged persons living on the fringe of society.

Services

For this housing policy to attain its proposed objectives, society must develop a system of home services—visiting nurses, homemakers, hot meal deliveries and so on—which will enable an increasing number of aged persons to remain in their homes. The importance of keeping the great majority at home cannot be over-emphasized: the social investment required to provide housing to all senior citizens would be staggering.

Furthermore, the Department's programme of housing the aged takes this factor into account; under the standards laid down, admission to the residential centre is considered as a last resort, after all other assistance at the applicant's disposal—family, neighbourhood and community—has been exhausted. Moreover, welfare organizations must refuse applications for placement when applicants' problems can be solved by part-time or even full-time homemakers, or

by occupying a small available apartment which meets prescribed conditions of comfort for the aged.

The Department firmly intends to see that admission standards are fully respected, which will mean developing a real system of home care at the local level. However, this policy will be implemented on a long-term basis. It is an ambitious programme to tackle the housing problems and service needs of the aging with due regard for past policies and present constraints. Notwithstanding, it is one of the Department's aims to arouse the whole population to the ever-increasing problems caused by old age and stimulate interest in development of welfare services for the aged.

Appendix

Family Superior Council

The Family Superior Council was established by an act sanctioned on June 18, 1964 (R.S.Q. 1964, c. 213).

Her Majesty, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, enacts as follows:

1. A Family Superior Council is established by this act.
2. It shall be the duty of such Council to advise the Minister of Family and Social Welfare respecting all matters within the jurisdiction of his department which affect the interests and destinies of the family in Québec.
3. Such Council shall consist of nine members, one of whom shall be chairman, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as representing the various groups labouring in the field of family and social welfare. The term of office of the members shall be one, two or three years.
4. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint, pursuant to the Civil Service Act, a permanent secretary to assist the Council in its role, and to establish a link with the services of the Department of Family and Social Welfare.
5. The members of the Council shall receive no remuneration. They shall be indemnified for their expenses in attending meetings and shall receive an attendance allowance fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.
6. This act shall come into force on the day of its sanction.

NAMES AND DUTIES OF FAMILY SUPERIOR COUNCIL MEMBERS

Three-year term of office

Mr Philippe Garigue, Chairman
Professor and Dean, Faculty of Social Science, University of Montréal
Appointed by Order in Council 2300 of December 2, 1964.

Mr Gilles Lacroix, P.S.W., Trois-Rivières
Appointed by Order in Council 2300 of December 2, 1964.

Mr. David Weiss, P.S.W., Montréal
Director of Baron de Hirsch Institute and Jewish Child Welfare Bureau
Appointed by Order in Council 2300 of December 2, 1964.

Two-year term of office

Mr Paul-Emile Charron, Lévis
Agronomist, Bachelor of Economic, Social and Political Sciences
General Investment Corporation Director
Appointed by Order in Council 2300 of December 2, 1964, replaced by
Mr Irénée Bonnier
Education Service Director, *Fédération provinciale des Caisses populaires Desjardins*
Appointed by Order in Council 146 of February 1, 1966.

Mr Michel Marengo, Sherbrooke
University of Montréal Graduate in Pedagogy and Experimental Psychology; Provincial Chairman of Parent-Teacher Associations
Appointed by Order in Council 2300 of December 2, 1964.

Mrs W. Newcomb, Montréal
Chairman, Board of Directors, Montreal Council of Social Agencies
Appointed by Order in Council 2300 of December 2, 1964, replaced by
Mrs Peter Kerrigan, Montréal
Member and Vice-president, Family Service Association of Montreal
Appointed by Order in Council 1307 of July 5, 1965.

One-year term of office

Mr Hormidas Girard, Chicoutimi

Family matters specialist, *Ligue des propriétaires* Member

Appointed by Order in Council 2300 of December 2, 1964, replaced by

Mr Jacques Henripin, Montréal

Demographer, University of Montréal

Appointed by Order in Council 2508 of December 29, 1965.

Mrs Dominique Goudreault, Nicolet

Educator, Chairman of *L'Union Catholique des Femmes Rurales*

Appointed by Order in Council 2300 of December 2, 1964

Term of office renewed by Order in Council 2508 of December 29, 1965.

Mr Raymond Parent, Sainte-Foy

CNTU Vice-president

Appointed by Order in Council 2300 of December 2, 1964

Term of office renewed by Order in Council 2508 of December 29, 1965.

Tables

List of Tables

- Table 1** — Blind persons allowance recipients according to sex and marital status, Québec, 1960-65
- Table 2** — Total expenditures and average monthly allowance for the blind, Québec, 1960-65
- Table 3** — Blind persons allowance recipients according to average monthly allowance, Québec, 1964-65
- Table 4** — Disabled persons allowance recipients according to sex and marital status, Québec, 1960-65
- Table 5** — Total expenditures and average monthly allowance for the disabled, Québec, 1960-65
- Table 6** — Distribution of disabled persons allowance recipients according to average monthly allowance, Québec, 1964-65
- Table 7** — Needy mothers allowance recipients according to status, Québec, 1960-65
- Table 8** — Total expenditures and average monthly allowance for needy mothers, Québec, 1960-65
- Table 9** — Distribution of needy mothers allowance recipients according to average monthly allowance, Québec, 1964-65
- Table 10** — Distribution of needy mothers' children by age group, Québec, 1964-65
- Table 11** — Needy mothers allowance recipients according to family size, Québec, 1964-65
- Table 12** — Public assistance expenditures, Québec, 1962-65
- Table 13** — Unemployment assistance expenditures, Québec, 1962-65
- Table 14** — Recipients of allowances for persons unable to work for at least twelve months, Québec, 1960-65
- Table 15** — Total expenditures and average monthly allowance for persons unable to work for at least twelve months, Québec, 1960-65
- Table 16** — Distribution of recipients of allowances for persons unable to work for at least twelve months according to average monthly allowance, Québec, 1964-65

- Table 17** — Distribution of recipients of allowances for persons unable to work for at least twelve months according to family size, Québec, 1964-65
- Table 18** — Family allowances and recipient families, Canada and Québec, 1960-65 (fiscal year)
- Table 19** — Family allowance recipients and average monthly allowance per child, Canada and Québec, 1960-65 (fiscal year)
- Table 20** — Recipients and schooling allowance expenditures, Québec, 1961-65
- Table 21** — Percentage distribution of placements by category of children, Québec, 1964-65
- Table 22** — Child placements by category of institutions, Québec, 1964-65
- Table 23** — Illegitimate births, legal adoptions, and legal adoptions as percentage of illegitimate births, Québec, 1960-65
- Table 24** — Old age security pension recipients and expenditures, Québec, 1963 and 1964
- Table 25** — Old age assistance recipients and expenditures, Québec, 1960-65
- Table 26** — Supplementary assistance payments to old age security pensioners, Québec, 1962-65
- Table 27** — Recipients and expenditures under allowances to spinsters and widows aged 60 to 65, Québec, 1961-65

Table 1

BLIND PERSONS ALLOWANCE RECIPIENTS ACCORDING TO SEX AND MARITAL STATUS, QUÉBEC, 1960-65

Year	Recipients	Sex		Single	Marital status		Other
		Male	Female		Married	Widowed	
1960 (as at December 31)	2,961	1,527	1,434	1,489	1,129	225	118
1961 (as at December 31)	2,925	1,870	1,055	1,494	1,095	214	122
1962 (as at December 31)	2,879	1,471	1,408	1,483	1,070	205	121
1963 (as at December 31)	2,849	1,476	1,373	1,482	1,056	195	116
1964-65 ⁽¹⁾ (as at March 31, 1965)	2,843	1,467	1,376	1,495	1,043	188	117

Source: Annual Report, Québec Social Allowances Commission (QSAC), Québec.

(1) From 1964, the period covered by data is based on the fiscal rather than the calendar year.

Table 2
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND AVERAGE MONTHLY ALLOWANCE
FOR THE BLIND, QUÉBEC, 1960-65

Year	Total expenditures ⁽¹⁾	Recipient's monthly allowance
1960	\$ 1,956,076.78	\$ 53.96
1961	1,895,027.19	53.67
1962	2,289,507.88	59.66
1963	2,295,507.16	62.94
1964-65	2,610,884.27	73.61

Sources : QSAC Annual Report and table 1.

(1) Total expenditures include supplementary allowances.

Table 3

BLIND PERSONS ALLOWANCE RECIPIENTS ACCORDING TO AVERAGE
MONTHLY ALLOWANCE, QUÉBEC, 1964-65

Monthly allowance	Recipients	Percentage distribution
\$ Less than 30	25	0.87
30 — 44	33	1.17
45 — 59	36	1.26
60 — 74	93	3.28
75	2,656	93.43
TOTAL	2,843	100.00

Source : QSAC Annual Report.

Table 4

DISABLED PERSONS ALLOWANCE RECIPIENTS ACCORDING TO SEX AND MARITAL STATUS, QUÉBEC, 1960-65

Year	Recipients	Sex		Marital status		
		Male	Female	Single	Married	Widowed Other
1960 (as at December 31)	24,281	11,972	12,309	15,435	5,950	1,916 980
1961 (as at December 31)	22,693	11,069	11,624	15,156	5,055	1,578 904
1962 (as at December 31)	21,572	10,764	10,808	14,916	4,605	1,268 783
1963 (as at December 31)	20,887	10,267	10,620	14,967	4,158	1,041 721
1964-65 ⁽¹⁾ (as at March 31, 1965)	20,171	10,005	10,166	14,888	3,791	843 649

Source : QSAC Annual Report.

(1) From 1964, the period covered by data is based on the fiscal rather than the calendar year.

Table 5

**TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND AVERAGE MONTHLY ALLOWANCE
FOR THE DISABLED, QUÉBEC, 1960-65**

Year	Total expenditures ⁽¹⁾	Recipient's monthly allowance
1960	\$ 16,283,357.17	\$ 53.98
1961	15,181,627.05	53.99
1962	17,463,749.59	60.21
1963	16,869,737.49	64.30
1964-65	18,641,418.17	74.27

Sources : QSAC Annual Report and table 4.

(1) Total expenditures include supplementary allowances.

Table 6

DISTRIBUTION OF DISABLED PERSONS ALLOWANCE RECIPIENTS ACCORDING
TO AVERAGE MONTHLY ALLOWANCE, QUÉBEC, 1964-65

Monthly allowance	Recipients	Percentage distribution
\$ Less than 30	61	0.30
30 — 44	81	0.40
45 — 59	208	1.03
60 — 74	549	2.72
75	19,272	99.55
TOTAL	20,171	100.00

Source : QSAC Annual Report.

Table 7

NEEDY MOTHERS ALLOWANCE RECIPIENTS ACCORDING TO
STATUS, QUÉBEC, 1960-65

Year	Recipients	Status		
		Widows	Abandoned mothers	Mothers with disabled husband Other
1960 (as at December 31)	20,311	7,991	2,224	7,830 2,226
1961 (as at December 31)	19,357	8,575	2,769	6,108 1,905
1962 (as at December 31)	19,255	8,458	2,763	6,161 1,873
1963 (as at December 31)	19,218	13,140	3,701	1,443 934
1964-65 (as at March 31, 1965)	15,785	9,639	4,157	1,376 613

Source : QSAC Annual Report.

Table 8
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND AVERAGE MONTHLY ALLOWANCE FOR
NEEDY MOTHERS, QUÉBEC, 1960-65

Year	Total expenditures ⁽¹⁾	Recipient's monthly allowance
1960	\$ 19,793,321.44	\$ 76.94
1961	18,936,313.25	79.92
1962	22,378,343.03	95.27
1963	20,817,194.20	96.55
1964-65	21,067,815.20	104.59

Sources : QSAC Annual Report and table 7.

(1) Total expenditures include supplementary allowances.

Table 9

DISTRIBUTION OF NEEDY MOTHERS ALLOWANCE RECIPIENTS ACCORDING
TO AVERAGE MONTHLY ALLOWANCE, QUÉBEC, 1964-65

Monthly allowance	Recipients	Percentage distribution
\$ Less than 30	220	1.39
39 — 59	1,049	6.64
60 — 89	2,945	18.66
90 — 119	6,094	38.61
120 — 149	4,228	26.78
150 — 179	1,072	6.79
180 — 209	153	0.97
210 — 239	24	0.16
TOTAL	15,785	100.00

Source : QSAC Annual Report.

Table 10
DISTRIBUTION OF NEEDY MOTHERS' CHILDREN BY AGE GROUP,
QUÉBEC, 1964-65

Age	Children	Percentage distribution
0 — 5	4,141	9.78
6 — 9	7,466	17.63
10 — 12	7,875	18.60
13 — 15	9,942	23.49
16 or over	12,911	30.50
TOTAL	42,335	100.00

Source : QSAC Annual Report.

Table 11
NEEDY MOTHERS ALLOWANCE RECIPIENTS ACCORDING TO FAMILY SIZE,
QUÉBEC, 1964-65

Children per family	Recipients	Percentage distribution
1	4,972	31.49
2	3,935	24.93
3	2,843	18.01
4	1,755	11.12
5	1,039	6.58
6 and 7	899	5.70
8 and 9	260	1.65
10 or more	82	0.52
TOTAL	15,785	100.00

Source : QSAC Annual Report.

Table 12
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES, QUÉBEC, 1962-65

Year	Amount
1962-63	
April 1962	\$ 6,114,195.89
October 1962	5,673,959.42
Year total	72,611,772.58
1963-64	
April 1963	6,861,063.06
October 1963	6,276,846.60
Year total	78,355,611.01
1964-65	
April 1964	6,786,530.27
October 1964	7,072,477.54
Year total	83,855,970.12

Source : Data from Family and Social Welfare Department, Québec.

Table 13

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES, QUÉBEC, 1962-65

Year	Amount
1962-63	
April 1962	\$ 5,038,477.99
October 1962	4,569,258.75
Year total	59,347,409.95
1963-64	
April 1963	5,544,776.65
October 1963	4,853,419.90
Year total	61,143,668.65
1964-65	
April 1964	5,437,212.22
October 1964	5,212,643.07
Year total	64,421,536.58

Source : Data from Family and Social Welfare Department, Québec.

Table 14
 RECIPIENTS OF ALLOWANCES FOR PERSONS UNABLE TO WORK FOR AT
 LEAST TWELVE MONTHS, QUÉBEC, 1960-65

Year	Recipients
1960 (as at December 31)	8,053
1961 (as at December 31)	12,695
1962 (as at December 31)	11,876
1963 (as at December 31)	13,778
1964-65 (as at March 31, 1965)	14,099

Source : QSAC Annual Report.

Table 15

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND AVERAGE MONTHLY ALLOWANCE FOR PERSONS
UNABLE TO WORK FOR AT LEAST TWELVE MONTHS, QUÉBEC, 1960-65

Year	Total expenditures (1)	Recipient's monthly allowance
1960 (May 15 to December 31)	\$ 2,141,907.57	\$ 69.81
1961	9,323,898.40	68.24
1962	11,799,133.84	77.90
1963	13,156,046.27	83.44
1964-65	14,819,772.73	87.86

Source : QSAC Annual Report.

(1) Total expenditures include supplementary allowances.

Table 16

DISTRIBUTION OF RECIPIENTS OF ALLOWANCES FOR PERSONS UNABLE TO
WORK FOR AT LEAST TWELVE MONTHS ACCORDING TO AVERAGE
MONTHLY ALLOWANCE, QUÉBEC, 1961-65

Monthly allowance	Recipients	Percentage distribution
\$ Less than 30	260	1.84
30 — 59	2,993	21.23
60 — 89	4,743	33.64
90 — 119	2,806	19.90
120 — 149	2,033	14.42
150 — 179	1,030	7.31
180 — 209	208	1.47
210 — 239	26	0.19
TOTAL	14,099	100.00

Source : QSAC Annual Report.

Table 17

DISTRIBUTION OF RECIPIENTS OF ALLOWANCES FOR PERSONS UNABLE TO
WORK FOR AT LEAST TWELVE MONTHS ACCORDING TO
FAMILY SIZE, QUÉBEC, 1964-65

Children per family	Recipients	Percentage distribution
0	7,436	52.74
1	1,441	10.22
2	1,304	9.25
3	1,018	7.22
4	821	5.82
5	661	4.69
6 and 7	814	5.77
8 and 9	402	2.85
10 or more	202	1.44
TOTAL	14,099	100.00

Source : QSAC Annual Report.

Table 18
FAMILY ALLOWANCES AND RECIPIENT FAMILIES, CANADA AND QUÉBEC, 1960-65 (fiscal year)

Year	Total expenditures		Families		Average monthly allowance	
	Canada	Québec	Canada	Québec	Canada	Québec
1960/61	\$ 506,191,647	\$ 154,185,228	2,602,930	722,592	\$ 16.42	\$ 17.99
1961/62	520,781,193	157,712,911	2,649,317	739,126	16.58	17.96
1962/63	531,566,349	160,299,079	2,680,745	752,413	16.63	17.87
1963/64	538,312,224	162,172,423	2,712,923	767,220	16.66	17.72
1964/65	549,425,016	164,767,296	2,748,282	780,932	16.66	17.58

Source: Annual reports, 1959-64, Department of National Health and Welfare, Canada.

Table 19

**FAMILY ALLOWANCE RECIPIENTS AND AVERAGE MONTHLY ALLOWANCE
PER CHILD, CANADA AND QUÉBEC, 1960-65 (fiscal year)**

Year	Recipient children		Average number of children per family		Average monthly allowance per child	
	Canada	Québec	Canada	Québec	Canada	Québec
1960/61	6,397,134	1,937,918	2.46	2.68	\$ 6.68	\$ 6.71
1961/62	6,562,287	1,976,677	2.48	2.67	6.69	6.71
1962/63	6,659,880	1,999,894	2.48	2.66	6.69	6.72
1963/64	6,740,680	2,017,916	2.48	2.63	6.70	6.74
1964/65	6,819,395	2,037,814	2.48	2.61	6.71	6.74

Source : Annual reports, 1959-64, Department of National Health and Welfare, Canada.

Table 20
RECIPIENTS AND SCHOOLING ALLOWANCE EXPENDITURES, QUÉBEC, 1961-65

Year	Recipients	Total expenditures
1961-62 ⁽¹⁾	97,830	\$ 6,145,630
1962-63	113,411	10,878,760
1963-64	128,885	12,529,320
1964-65	139,158	13,593,150

Source : QSAC Annual Report.

(1) In 1961-62, schooling allowances were paid from September 1961 to March 1962.

Table 21

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PLACEMENTS BY CATEGORY OF
CHILDREN, QUÉBEC, 1964-65

Categories	Percentage distribution
Abandoned	71.88
Handicapped	17.73
Delinquent	10.39
TOTAL	100.00

Source : Data from Child and Youth Welfare Services Branch, Family and Social Welfare Department, Québec.

Table 22
CHILD PLACEMENTS BY CATEGORY OF INSTITUTIONS, QUÉBEC, 1964-65

Institutions	Placements	Percentage distribution
Foster homes and day nurseries	20,015	47.36
Orphanages and crèches	7,716	18.26
Specialized institutions	5,976	14.15
Protection schools	1,511	3.57
Reception centres	7,036	16.66
TOTAL	42,254	100.00

Source : Data from Child and Youth Welfare Services Branch, Family and Social Welfare Department, Québec.

Table 23

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS, LEGAL ADOPTIONS, AND LEGAL ADOPTIONS AS
PERCENTAGE OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS, QUÉBEC, 1960-65

Year	Illegitimate births	Legal adoptions	Percentage
1960-61	4,902	3,451	70.39
1961-62	4,931	3,174	64.36
1962-63	5,195	3,207	61.73
1963-64	5,644	3,514	62.26
1964-65	5,800 ⁽¹⁾	3,319	57.22

Source : Data from Child and Youth Welfare Services Branch, Family and Social Welfare
Department, Québec.

(1) Estimate.

Table 24
 OLD AGE SECURITY PENSION RECIPIENTS AND EXPENDITURES.
 QUÉBEC, 1963 AND 1964

Year ended March 31	Recipients	Monthly expenditures	Yearly expenditures
1963	207,405	\$ 13,153,715	\$ 155,359,915
1964	207,917	15,483,329	171,996,794

Source : Annual Report, Department of National Health and Welfare, Canada, 1964-65.

Table 25

OLD AGE ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS AND EXPENDITURES, QUÉBEC, 1960-65

Year ended March 31	Recipients	Total expenditures (1)	Recipient's monthly allowance
1961	35,563	\$ 21,819,299.50	\$ 51.54
1962	35,129	21,946,958.27	51.17
1963	36,965	27,436,686.50	61.85
1964	38,073	29,190,991.83	63.89
1965	39,239	34,661,273.22	73.61

Source : QSAC Annual Report.

(1) Expenditures include regular and supplementary allowances to persons aged 65 to 69 inclusively.

Table 26

SUPPLEMENTARY ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS TO OLD AGE SECURITY
PENSIONERS, QUÉBEC, 1962-65

Year ended March 31	Recipients	Total expenditures	Recipient's monthly allowance
1963	10,195	\$ 2,379,423.41 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 19.45
1964	5,091	2,072,357.85 ⁽²⁾	33.92
1965	8,429	1,340,148.48	13.25

Source : QSAC Annual Report.

(1) Supplementary assistance to old age security pensioners, September 1, 1961 to December 31, 1962.

(2) Supplementary assistance to old age security pensioners, December 31, 1962 to April 1, 1964.

Table 27

RECIPIENTS AND EXPENDITURES UNDER ALLOWANCES TO SPINSTERS AND
WIDOWS AGED 60 TO 65, QUÉBEC, 1961-65

Year	Recipients	Total expenditures	Average allowance
1962 (as at December 31)	5,929	\$ 2,973,303.76	\$ 55.34
1963 (as at December 31)	7,065	4,755,460.49	59.82
1964-65 (as at March 31, 1965)	7,865	6,217,669.78	67.84

Source : QSAC Annual Report.

Annexes

List of Annexes

- Annex "A"** Family and Social Welfare Department Act
- Annex "B"** Acts administered by the Family and Social Welfare Department
- Annex "C"** Recommendations of the Study Committee on Public Assistance (Boucher Report)
- Annex "D"** Regional offices—Family and Social Welfare Department
- Annex "E"** List of Québec crèches, orphanages and specialized public charitable institutions
- Annex "F"** List of Québec protection schools, reception centres and children's aid clinics
- Annex "G"** List of Québec specialized institutions for unwed mothers
- Annex "H"** List of Québec public charitable institutions for aged persons
- Annex "I"** List of Québec social service agencies and sub-offices

Annex "A"

FAMILY AND SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT ACT

R.S.Q. 1961, c. 212

1. The Minister of Family and Social Welfare is charged:

(a) with the direction and management of the Department of Family and Social Welfare;

(b) with the carrying out of the acts that have social welfare as their particular object;

(c) with the taking of the necessary steps to assist the family to fulfil its role, and with co-ordinating the carrying out of the welfare acts;

(d) with the study of the various aspects of the problem of family housing with a view to adopting the best means of solving it;

(e) with the study of problems respecting neglected or abandoned children, juvenile delinquency and the re-education of juvenile delinquents, the segregation and care of young prisoners and all other problems relating to underprivileged children and young persons, and with seeking appropriate solutions thereof.

2. Courses of studies in any school or institution under the jurisdiction of the Department of Family and Social Welfare shall be arranged and carried out under the authority and supervision of the Minister of Education.

Any appointment made in the teaching staff of such schools must without delay be submitted for revision to the Minister of Education who may disavow the said appointment within one month of the notification thereof made to him; such appointment shall cease to be effective as from the day the Minister of Education shall have informed the Minister of Family and Social Welfare of such disavowal.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall appoint a Deputy Minister of Family and Social Welfare.

4. Under the direction of the Minister, the Deputy Minister shall have the supervision of the other officers, employees, messengers and servants of the Department. He shall have general control of the

affairs of the Department, and shall exercise the other powers assigned to him by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

5. The orders of the Deputy Minister must be carried out in the same manner as those of the Minister, his authority shall be that of the head of the Department, and his official signature shall give force and authority to any document which is or may be within the jurisdiction of the Department.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall also appoint a secretary and all other officers, clerks and messengers necessary for the proper administration of the department, in conformity with the Civil Service Act (Chap. 13).

7. The respective duties of the officers and clerks of the department, not expressly defined by law or by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, shall be determined by the Minister.

8. No deed, contract, document or writing shall be binding upon the department, nor may it be ascribed to the Minister, unless signed by him or by the Deputy Minister.

9. Every copy of a document forming part of the records of the department, certified by the Minister or the Deputy Minister as a true copy, shall be authentic and shall have the same effect as the original.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the Minister, upon such conditions as he determines, to organize schools and other institutions administered by the Department.

He may also authorize him to acquire by agreement or expropriation, lands or immoveables necessary for such purposes.

He may authorize him to make with any person, association or corporation such agreements as he deems proper, or to amend existing agreements, to remedy juvenile delinquency, ensure the custody, maintenance and care of abandoned children and juvenile delinquents and promote the rehabilitation of the latter.

Annex “B”

ACTS ADMINISTERED BY THE FAMILY AND SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Name of the act	Reference
Family and Social Welfare Department Act	R.S.Q. 1964, c. 212
Family Superior Council Act	R.S.Q. 1964, c. 213
Anti-Alcoholism Committee Act	R.S.Q. 1964, c. 214
Social Allowances Commission Act	R.S.Q. 1964, c. 215
Public Charities Act	R.S.Q. 1964, c. 216
Private Hospitals Act	R.S.Q. 1964, c. 217
Adoption Act	R.S.Q. 1964, c. 218
Immigrant Children Act	R.S.Q. 1964, c. 219
Youth Protection Act	R.S.Q. 1964, c. 220
Child Aid Clinic Act	R.S.Q. 1964, c. 221
Schooling Allowances Act	R.S.Q. 1964, c. 222
Needy Mothers Assistance Act	R.S.Q. 1964, c. 223
Blind Persons Allowances Act	R.S.Q. 1964, c. 224
Disabled Persons Assistance Act	R.S.Q. 1964, c. 225
Aged Persons Assistance Act	R.S.Q. 1964, c. 226

Division I : Assistance to persons aged sixty-five to seventy years

Division II : Homes for aged couples

Annex "C"

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE (*Boucher Report*)

Recommendation 1

Within the limit of its powers, the Québec Government should step up its efforts to implement a comprehensive economic and social policy directed towards solving problems whose consequences must be largely borne by the Family and Social Welfare Department, even though it is in no position to act upon all their causes.

Recommendation 2

It is important that the Québec Government's comprehensive economic and social policy be co-ordinated in its parts and coherent in its aims.

Recommendation 3

There should be continuing consultation between Family and Social Welfare and other departments in originating and applying social welfare or closely related measures.

Recommendation 4

A permanent inter-departmental committee should be set up at deputy minister level in order to establish consultation on a regular basis and make it effective.

Recommendation 5

To ensure efficiency, continuity and cohesion of inter-departmental committee work, Family and Social Welfare as well as other departments concerned should each appoint a liaison officer.

Recommendation 6

In both theory and practice, the Québec Government should acknowledge the necessity to assume an increasingly dynamic and creative rôle in social security, particularly in the home assistance field, and accept all the consequences in a positive, realistic manner.

Recommendation 7

In its social enactments and the regulations governing their application, the Québec Government should expressly recognize the principle that any person in need is entitled to state assistance, whatever the immediate or remote cause of his need.

Recommendation 8

Home financial assistance should enable a person or family momentarily or permanently deprived of regular means of subsistence to meet essential needs from a steady, independent source, without detracting from human dignity or discriminating on the grounds of nationality, race or creed.

Recommendation 9

The Public Charities Act should be repealed and replaced by a new general social assistance act.

Recommendation 10

The new general social assistance act should form an integrated whole adapted to present and future requirements; accordingly, it should absorb all other similar social legislation.

Recommendation 11

A transition period should be provided before all assistance payments are brought under the new general social assistance act; allowances previously granted should be continued in their present form for some time.

Recommendation 12

The new general social assistance act should exclude all elements extraneous to home assistance.

Recommendation 13

The Québec Government should promulgate separate, consolidated legislation respecting child welfare as well as placement of aged persons and other adults in institutions.

Recommendation 14

The Québec Government should continue and intensify its efforts to have the federal government withdraw from joint social assistance programmes and offset the attendant increase in Québec's costs by a larger share of taxation fields.

Recommendation 15

Facing its responsibilities squarely, the Québec Government should direct its social action towards prevention of individual and collective dependence and express this policy in its legislation.

Recommendation 16

The Québec Government should complement its preventive social action by showing constantly renewed concern, explicitly acknowledged in its social legislation, for individual and community rehabilitation.

Recommendation 17

The Québec Government, especially the Family and Social Welfare Department, should undertake pilot projects centred on clearly defined social problems.

Recommendation 18

The Family and Social Welfare Department should provide financial aid to welfare organizations doing prevention and rehabilitation work.

Recommendation 19

All the Department's financial assistance services should be re-organized to eliminate the current partitioning between the Social Allowance Commission and Social Assistance Services, together with the resulting duplication. In future, the entire service responsible for financial aid should answer to the Deputy Minister.

Recommendation 20

The Department's administrative staff should be brought together in one building.

Recommendation 21

Although it is essential to merge the Department's financial assistance services and bring all its administrative staff under one roof, some of its activities should be decentralized by continuing the establishment of a regional office network.

Recommendation 22

The establishment, organization and geographical extension of regional offices should be carried out as part of a plan for effective delegation of authority.

Recommendation 23

Powers of decision at each level of authority should be based on clear, precise standards which define situations to be handled and fix assistance to be granted at each level.

Recommendation 24

The Family and Social Welfare Department should establish a system of administrative supervision extending beyond mere financial control over its own decentralized operations to embrace all aspects of management, including supervision of the implementation of government policy on home assistance, guidance to regional offices and distributing agencies, as well as processing of reports to provide data for use by competent departmental authorities in drafting new instructions.

Recommendation 25

Auditing procedures should be simplified, reduced in number and based more on modern sampling methods.

Recommendation 26

The Family and Social Welfare Department should set up a programming and research bureau directly responsible to the Deputy Minister.

Recommendation 27

To ensure smooth and orderly administration of home assistance, the Department should recruit personnel trained for the new tasks.

Recommendation 28

A larger number of civil servants at senior and intermediate levels should be enabled to take further university training in social work and public administration.

Recommendation 29

The Department should provide a continuous in-service training programme for its staff.

Recommendation 30

The Family and Social Welfare Department should give very special attention to the selection and training of employees called upon to deal directly with the public in the performance of their duties.

Recommendation 31

With a number of exceptions, responsibility for administering and distributing public funds appropriated by the government for social assistance should be assumed by its own services.

Recommendation 32

Social agencies designated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council should be permitted to continue administering public funds earmarked for home assistance.

Recommendation 33

To obtain approval by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as distributors, social agencies should meet certain common standard administrative requirements.

Recommendation 34

The Family and Social Welfare Department should fix by contract the relations which will obtain between it and approved social agencies and assume the financial obligations arising out of the contract.

Recommendation 35

Municipalities designated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council might distribute provincial home assistance funds.

Recommendation 36

Municipalities should be encouraged to assume social welfare responsibilities more consistent with their nature.

Recommendation 37

It is vitally important for the Family and Social Welfare Department's regional offices to co-operate with all other local or regional community organizations directly or indirectly connected with social welfare work.

Recommendation 38

The Québec Government should form a superior council on social welfare and the family to serve the Department in an advisory capacity.

Recommendation 39

The superior council on social welfare and the family should be established by an act defining its status, composition and powers.

Recommendation 40

Assistance payments should not be determined on the basis known as "regional rates"; instead, a less artificial method should be used which, without complicating administration, would automatically allow for the infinite variety of individual circumstances and the recipient's place of residence.

Recommendation 41

Assistance based on a true family policy should be proportionate to family responsibilities: in so far as possible, it should take into account the number, age and sex of children.

Recommendation 42

Financial assistance rates should be sufficiently high and flexible to permit, in combination with other means of support, the elimination of problems which might otherwise become permanent and thus more costly in the long run.

Recommendation 43

When feasible, a distinction should be made between short- and long-term assistance; in determining payments, expenses normally included in the second would be excluded from the first.

Recommendation 44

The transfer from short-term to long-term assistance should not be made automatically, but after serious analysis of the case by the organization paying the assistance.

Recommendation 45

Home assistance payments should be determined by the budget method, not by fixed rates as they are now.

Recommendation 46

The Department's programming and research bureau should be made responsible for determining, in co-operation with organizations concerned and qualified persons, the items to be included in the budget, their relative importance and the proper allocations. It should also make a periodic review of budget tables.

Recommendation 47

The budget method should be introduced in stages beginning, for example, with large families and new assistance applicants as they are accepted.

Recommendation 48

A number of clear, precise standards calling for evaluation of each case should be prepared, widely publicized and used as guidelines in distributing financial assistance.

Recommendation 49

When the budget method is introduced, emergency assistance as such should be abolished. As a precaution, decentralized emergency funds should be available for use in exceptional circumstances.

Recommendation 50

Special assistance should be granted only in accordance with a well-established plan aimed at averting a disaster or a greater evil and rehabilitating recipients, both socially and economically.

Recommendation 51

Special assistance should be granted by a special committee of senior department officials.

Recommendation 52

In computing assistance, family allowances should not be treated as income.

Recommendation 53

In addition to financial assistance, more emphasis should be placed on provision of services on a priority basis to persons and families threatened with social dependency.

Recommendation 54

In computing short-term assistance, particularly for individuals, allowance should be made for the resources and possible contributions of persons compelled by law to provide support, except perhaps grandparents and grandchildren. Only those contributions in cash

or kind actually made by persons with a legal obligation should enter into long-term assistance calculations.

Recommendation 55

In addition to establishing the eligibility of a person or family for assistance, the investigation should elucidate the applicant's true situation in order to help determine how he may best be assisted.

Recommendation 56

A single family-type file should be made up to facilitate prompt payment and provide better knowledge of the characteristics of families receiving assistance.

Recommendation 57

A central card-index system should be set up to keep the Department constantly informed on social welfare problems and their evolution.

Recommendation 58

The Family and Social Welfare Department should fix the wording to be used on assistance cheques distributed by outside organizations to show the source of funds.

Recommendation 59

The Department should institute an appeal court to hear all assistance applicants or recipients who feel they have been unfairly treated.

Recommendation 60

The procedure for reinstatement to assistance should be simple, speedy and flexible.

Recommendation 61

A systematic effort should be made by the Family and Social Welfare Department and organizations connected with it, in conjunction with provincial employment bureaus, to see that winter and other public works projects provide more help to employable idle workers receiving home assistance.

Recommendation 62

The unemployment assistance programme should provide greater incentive for jobless recipients to seek and accept casual employment.

Recommendation 63

A temporary committee should be set up under Family and Social Welfare Department auspices to study the problem of assistance in rural areas, particularly eligibility requirements, aid in the form of services and the integration of social assistance measures into current and future rural development programmes.

Recommendation 64

In so far as possible, unmarried men under age 25 should be obliged to take vocational and pre-employment courses.

Recommendation 65

The Québec Government should immediately enter into agreements with the provincial College of Physicians and Surgeons and other professional bodies to provide indigents with medical care appropriate to their condition. This plan could be financed in co-operation with organizations dealing in health insurance.

Recommendation 66

The Québec Government should promote the development of preventive and curative home care services provided by specialists in various medical and paramedical professions.

Recommendation 67

An extensive study should be undertaken on disruption of the family to discover the exact causes and effects of desertion of the home and suggest remedial action.

Recommendation 68

The Québec Government should establish family courts to hear cases involving marital problems.

Recommendation 69

There should be a legal aid office in each district.

Recommendation 70

In certain special cases, long-term assistance payments should take the recipient's indebtedness into account provided all other means have been investigated and used.

Recommendation 71

Debts contracted during an assistance period should be analysed to discover causes and take appropriate remedial steps, such as administration of the family budget by a third party and direct payment to suppliers for certain services.

Annex "D"

REGIONAL OFFICES — FAMILY AND SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Office	Address
ALMA	Belley Building 132 Collard Street Alma Lac-Saint-Jean County
AMOS	A.-R. Lévesque Building 33 Main Street P.O. Box 1868, Amos Abitibi-East County
ASBESTOS	16 Gaspé Street Asbestos Richmond County
BONAVENTURE	Légaré Building P.O. Box 276, Bonaventure Bonaventure County
CHICOUTIMI	Gravel Building 168 Racine Street East P.O. Box 994, Chicoutimi Chicoutimi County
CHOMEDEY	532 Curé Labelle Boulevard Chomedey Laval County
DONNACONA	200 Jacques-Cartier Street P.O. Box 129, Donnacona Portneuf County

DORION	Édifice de la Caisse d'Établissement Rural 52 Boisvert Street Vaudreuil Vaudreuil-Soulanges County
DRUMMONDVILLE	Provincial Building 240 Saint-Joseph Boulevard P.O. Box 95, Drummondville Drummond County
GASPÉ	Desrosiers Building P.O. Box 532, Main Street Gaspé Gaspé County
GRANBY	308 Main Street P.O. Box 274, Granby Shefford County
HAUTERIVE	34 Bossé Street P.O. Box 1148, Hauterive Saguenay County
HULL	Tessier Building 191 Main Street, Room 400 Hull Hull County
JOLIETTE	34 de la Naudière Street P.O. Box 194, Joliette Joliette County
JONQUIÈRE	Munger Building 372 Saint-Dominique Street P.O. Box 661, Jonquière Jonquière-Kénogami County
LACHUTE	430 Grace Street P.O. Box 244, Lachute Argenteuil County
LAC-MÉGANTIC	City Hall P.O. Box 280, Lac-Mégantic Frontenac County

LA MALBAIE	Provincial Building P.O. Box 756, Saint-Étienne Street La Malbaie Charlevoix County
LA POCATIÈRE	Social Service Building P.O. Box 396, La Pocatière Kamouraska County
LAUZON	Lecours Building 23 Saint-Joseph Street Lauzon Lévis County
MATANE	Railway Station Building P.O. Box 1736, Matane Matane County
MONT-LAURIER	157 de la Madone Street P.O. Box 1124, Mont-Laurier Labelle County
MONTMAGNY	Blanchet Building 116 de la Gare Street P.O. Box 760, Montmagny Montmagny County
MONTMORENCY Information office only	National Trade Unions Building 77 Ruel Avenue Montmorency Montmorency County
MONTRÉAL	201 Crémazie Boulevard East P.O. Box 1500, Youville Station Montréal 11
MONTRÉAL — B	Blind Persons Division 201 Crémazie Boulevard East Montréal 11
NICOLET	83 Notre-Dame Street East P.O. Box 308, Nicolet Nicolet County

QUÉBEC	503 Prince-Édouard Street Québec 2
RIMOUSKI	76 de la Cathédrale Street P.O. Box 758, Rimouski Rimouski County
RIVIÈRE-DU-LOUP Rivière-du-Loup County only	176 Lafontaine Street P.O. Box 481, Rivière-du-Loup Rivière-du-Loup County
ROUYN	64 Mgr Latulippe Street East P.O. Box 338, Rouyn Rouyn-Noranda County
SAINTE-ANNE-DES-MONTS	Maurice Lefrançois Building P.O. Box 97, Sainte-Anne-des-Monts Gaspé-North County
SAINTE-GERMAINE-DU- LAC-ETCHEMIN	Municipal Building Sainte-Germaine-du-lac-Etchemin Dorchester County
SAINT-HYACINTHE	1150 Sainte-Anne Street New Court House Saint-Hyacinthe Saint-Hyacinthe County
SAINT-JEAN City only	228-A Richelieu Street P.O. Box 340, Saint-Jean Saint-Jean County
SAINT-JÉRÔME	336 Labelle Street Saint-Jérôme Terrebonne County
SAINT-JOSEPH-DE-BEAUCE	213 du Palais Street P.O. Box 220, Saint-Joseph Beauce County
SEPT-ÎLES	Sept-Îles Shopping Centre P.O. Box 160, Sept-Îles Duplessis County

SHAWINIGAN	465 Fifth Street P.O. Box 100, Shawinigan Saint-Maurice County
SHERBROOKE	242 King Street West Sherbrooke Sherbrooke County
SOREL	Ulric Cardin Building 55-A Augusta Street Sorel Richelieu County
THETFORD-MINES	930 Labbé Avenue P.O. Box 174, Thetford-Mines Mégantic County
TROIS-RIVIÈRES	550 Bonaventurc Street P.O. Box 65, Trois-Rivières
VALLEYFIELD	70 Champlain Street Valleyfield Beauharnois County
VICTORIAVILLE	89 Notre-Dame Street East P.O. Box 124, Victoriaville Arthabaska County
VILLE-MARIE	5 Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes Street P.O. Box 401, Ville-Marie Témiscamingue County

Annex "E"

LIST OF QUÉBEC CRÈCHES, ORPHANAGES AND SPECIALIZED PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

Crèches

Youville	5705 Côte-de-Liesse Road Montréal 9
Saint-François-d'Assise	3601 de la Rousselière Street Pointe-aux-Trembles
De la Miséricorde	897 Lagauchetière Street East Montréal 24
Saint-Vincent-de-Paul	1210 Sainte-Foy Road, Québec 6
Hôpital Sainte-Marie	850 de la Terrière Street Trois-Rivières

Orphanages

Bishop Mountain Hall	Coaticook, Stanstead County
Centre d'orientation	39 Gouin Boulevard West Montréal 12
Centre Rosalie-Jetté	1801 Gouin Boulevard East Montréal 12
Collège Val-d'Estrie	Waterville, Compton County
École Bellerive	P.O. Box 318, La Malbaie Charlevoix County
École Notre-Dame-de-Liesse	5707 Côte-de-Liesse Road Montréal 9
École Notre-Dame-du-Patro	1573 des Forges Boulevard Trois-Rivières
Finlay Home	230 Sainte-Foy Road, Québec 6

Foyer La Jemmerais	2 Youville Street, Varennes Verchères County
Foyer Sainte-Anne	Mont-Laurier, Labelle County
Foyer Saint-Joseph Inc.	Estcourt, Témiscouata County
Hospice Sainte-Croix	141 Guillet Street, Marieville Rouville County
Institut Dominique Savio	9335 Saint-Hubert Street Montréal 11
Institut La Mennais	Sainte-Germaine Dorchester County
Institut Mgr Courchesne	191 Saint-Germain Street Rimouski
Institut Sainte-Geneviève	1140 Berthelot Street, Québec 4
Institut Saint-Georges	1109 Bégin Avenue, Chicoutimi
Institut Saint-Jean-Baptiste	Lac Sergent, Portneuf County
Institut Saint-Jean-Bosco	2160 Sainte-Foy Road, Québec 10
Institut Saint-Joseph- de-la-Délivrance	93 Saint-Louis Street, Lévis
Jardin de l'Enfance	Beauharnois, Beauharnois County
Maison du Sacré-Cœur	125 Fraser Street, Rivière-du-Loup
Maison Marie-Fitzbach	1050 Lachevrotière Street Québec 4
Maison Nazareth Inc.	Black Lake, Mégantic County
Maison Notre-Dame-des-Champs	Sully, Témiscouata County
Montreal Day Nursery	865 Richmond Square, Montréal 3
Mont Villeneuve	Saint-Ferdinand-d'Halifax Mégantic County
Orphelinat catholique	4434 Décarie Boulevard Montréal 28
Orphelinat de l'Immaculée	930 Jacques-Cartier Street East Chicoutimi

Orphelinat d'Youville	2915 de l'Orphelinat Avenue Giffard, Québec 5
Orphelinat italien Saint-Joseph	4675 Bélanger Street East Montréal 36
Orphelinat Saint-Joseph	Saint-Damien, Bellechasse County
Orphelinat Saint-Joseph	Saint-Joseph, Beauce County
Orphelinat Saint-Sauveur	150 Christophe-Colomb Street Québec 8
Orphelinat Sainte-Thérèse- de-l'Enfant-Jésus	170 Longueuil Street, Saint-Jean
Pavillon des jeunes	Notre-Dame Hill, Saint-Damien Bellechasse County
Pensionnat du Sacré-Cœur	1036 Belvédère Street South Sherbrooke
Pensionnat d'Youville	Sainte-Anne Street Saint-Hyacinthe
Pensionnat Saint-Georges	336 Visitation Range, Joliette
Providence Saint-Aubin	139 Saint-Philippe Street Valleyfield, Beauharnois County
Providence Sainte-Élisabeth	1691 Pie IX Boulevard, Montréal 4
Providence Saint-Joseph	260 Lavaltrie Street South, Joliette
Providence Saint-Vincent-de-Paul	18 de la Fabrique Street, Valleyfield Beauharnois County
St. Brigid's Home	80 Grande-Allée Street East Québec 4
St. Patrick's Orphanage	5808 Deom Avenue, Montréal 8
Ville-Joie-du-Rosaire	903 Sainte-Marthe Street Cap-de-la-Madeleine Champlain County
Ville-Joie-Saint-Dominique	1455 du Carmel Boulevard Trois-Rivières
Ville-Joie-Sainte-Thérèse	430 Taché Boulevard, Hull
Weredale House	6 Weredale Park, Montréal 6

Specialized Institutions

Special Schools

École Cardinal-Villeneuve	7 Sainte-Geneviève Avenue Québec 4
École Victor-Doré	1350 Metropolitan Boulevard East Montréal 35
Institut Clairséjour	500 Claremont Avenue, Montréal 6
Institut Clairséjour	Mariebourg Pavilion 2905 Gouin Boulevard East Montréal 12
Institut des sourdes-muettes	3725 Saint-Denis Street Montréal 18
Institut des sourds	Bourg Royal Avenue and Saint- Viateur, Charlesbourg East Québec 7
Institut des sourds-muets	7400 Saint-Laurent Boulevard Montréal 10
Institut Louis-Braille	1255 Beauregard Street City of Jacques-Cartier Chambly County
Institut Mgr Chaumont	1035 des Seigneurs Street Montréal 25
Institut Nazareth	1460 Crémazie Boulevard East Montréal 35
School for Crippled Children	1585 Cedar Avenue, Montréal 25

Institutions for the Educable Mentally Retarded

École Marie-au-Temple	Neuville, Portneuf County
École Notre-Dame-de-l'Enfant	361 Moore Street, Sherbrooke
Institut Doréa	Franklin Centre Huntingdon County

Institut Lachesnaie

Institut Mgr Guay

Institut Val-du-Lac Inc.

Mont Saint-Aubert

Roberval, Roberval County

Ville-Guay, Lauzon, Lévis County

P.O. Box 1026, Sherbrooke

400 First Avenue, Orsainville
Québec 7

Annex "F"

LIST OF QUÉBEC PROTECTION SCHOOLS, RECEPTION CENTRES AND CHILDREN'S AID CLINICS

Protection Schools

Boscoville	1233 Gouin Boulevard East Rivière-des-Prairies Montréal-North
Boys' Farm and Training School	Shawbridge, Terrebonne County
École Notre-Dame-de-Laval	229 des Prairies Boulevard Laval-des-Rapides
École Sainte-Domitille	233 des Prairies Boulevard Laval-des-Rapides
Girls' Cottage School	P.O. Box 70, Saint-Bruno Chambly County
Institut Notre-Dame-de-la-Merci	Huberdeau, Argenteuil County
Maison Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde	95 Saint-Félix Street, Cap-Rouge Québec County
Maison Sainte-Agnès	52 Sherbrooke Street East Montréal 18
Maison Saint-Charles	88 Saint-Félix Street, Cap-Rouge Québec County
Maison Sainte-Hélène	9469 Gouin Boulevard West Pierrefonds Jacques-Cartier County
Manoir Charles de Foucauld	2475 Saint-Viateur Avenue, Giffard
Marian Hall	575 Golf Avenue, Beaconsfield Jacques-Cartier County
Mont Saint-Antoine	8157 Sherbrooke Street East Montréal 5

Reception Centres

Centre Saint-Vallier	5960 de Saint-Vallier Street Montréal
Centre d'accueil féminin	2150 Hôtel-de-Ville Street Montréal
Centre d'observation	2025 Muir Street, Sainte-Foy
Centre d'accueil de l'hôpital Sacré-Cœur (filles)	1936 Belvédère Avenue Sherbrooke

Children's Aid Clinics

Montréal Children's Aid Clinic	30 Saint-Joseph Boulevard East Montréal
Québec Children's Aid Clinic	2025 Muir Street, Sainte-Foy

Annex "G"

LIST OF QUÉBEC SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS FOR UNWED MOTHERS

Crèche Saint-Vincent-de-Paul	1210 Sainte-Foy Road, Québec 6
Hôpital de la Miséricorde (Section B)	850 Dorchester Street East Montréal 24
Centre Rosalie-Jetté	1801 Gouin Boulevard East Montréal 12
Foyer Joly	105 Joly Street Trois-Rivières West

Annex "H"

LIST OF QUÉBEC PUBLIC CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS FOR AGED PERSONS

Hôpital général des Sœurs Grises	1185 Saint-Mathieu Street Montréal 25
Foyer La Jemmerais	2 Youville Street, Varcennes Verchères County
Hospice Saint-Antoine	1451 Père Lelièvre Boulevard Québec 8
Ladies' Protestant Home	95 Grande-Allée Street West Québec 6
Father Dowd Memorial Home	481 Lagauchetière Street West Montréal 1
St. Brigid's Home	80 Grande-Allée Street East Québec 4
Finlay Home	230 Sainte-Foy Road, Québec 6
Foyer Saint-Henri, Inc.	751 du Collège Street Montréal 30
The Wales Home	Richmond, Richmond County
Providence Émilie Gamelin	1440 Dufresne Street, Montréal 24
Foyer d'Youville	12 Saint-Joseph Street Montmagny
Orphelinat Saint-Sauveur	150 Christophe-Colomb Street West, Québec 8
Hôtel-Dieu de Nicolet	Nicolet
Hospice Sainte-Croix	Marieville, Rouville County
Hospice Sainte-Croix	P.O. Box 96, Thetford-Mines Mégantic County
Hospice Saint-Bernard	Lac-Vert, Bellechasse County

Providence Saint-Vincent-de-Paul	18 de la Fabrique Street Valleyfield, Beauharnois County
Hospice de la Providence	30 Saint-Aimé Street, Louiseville Maskinongé County
Hospice Drapeau	2 Blainville Street East Sainte-Thérèse-de-Blainville Terrebonne County
Foyer Saint-Joseph	Beauharnois
Hospice Bourget	3500 Ontario Street East Montréal 4
Providence Auclair	4220 Henri-Julien Street Montréal 18
Foyer Sainte-Anne	Mont-Laurier, Labelle County
Hôpital Notre-Dame-de-la- Protection	Sainte-Marie, Beauce County
Foyer de la Providence	1431 Fullum Street, Montréal 24
Foyer d'Youville	531 Laviolette Street, Saint-Jérôme Terrebonne County
Providence Sacré-Cœur	Saint-André-Avellin Papineau County
Hospice Sainte-Élisabeth	Farnham, Missisquoi County
Le Foyer	80 Mgr Tessier Street East, Rouyn Rouyn-Noranda County
Maison du Fargy	700 des Chutes Boulevard Beauport, Québec 5
Hôpital-Hospice Marie-Reine-du-Clergé	Lac-au-Saumon Matapédia County
Foyer du Sacré-Cœur	301 Montcalm Street, Berthierville Berthier County
Foyer Saint-André	Saint-André, Kamouraska County
Institut Saint-Joseph-de- la-Délivrance	93 Saint-Louis Street, Lévis
Hospice Saint-Paul	255 Brock Street, Drummondville Drummond County

Hospice d'Youville	Saint-Benoît Deux-Montagnes County
St. Margaret's Home	51 Sherbrooke Street West Montréal 18
L'Aide aux vieux couples	7905 Sherbrooke Street East Montréal 5
Maison de la Providence	8 Saint-Jérôme Street Matane, Matane County
Foyer Saint-Célestin	Saint-Célestin, Nicolet County
Maison Marie-Fitzbach	1050 Lahevrotière Street Québec 4
Ermitage Saint-Joseph	Victoriaville, Arthabaska County
Institution des sourdes-muettes	3725 Saint-Denis Street Montréal 18
Providence Saint-Victor	2020 Richelieu Street, Belœil Verchères County
Hospice Morin	6365 de Saint-Vallier Street Montréal 10
Hospice Notre-Dame-des-Anges	Trois-Pistoles Rivière-du-Loup County
Foyer Notre-Dame-du-Perpétuel- Secours	Saint-Tite-des-Caps Montmorency County
Foyer Saint-Antoine	66 Grant Avenue, Longueuil Chambly County
Foyer Valin, Inc.	Saint-Méthode, Frontenac County
Foyer du Sacré-Cœur	1989 Sherbrooke Street East Montréal 24
Hospice Saint-Joseph	Maria, Bonaventure County
Providence Notre-Dame-des- Sept-Douleurs	151 Saint-Ignace Street, Laprairie
Foyer Notre-Dame-du-Rosaire	5136 Notre-Dame Street East Montréal 4
Foyer Saint-Joseph	611 Queen Boulevard North Sherbrooke
Foyer Sainte-Marie	Alma, Lac-Saint-Jean County

Providence Saint-Antoine- de-Padoue	Saint-Lin-des-Laurentides L'Assomption County
Maison Mère Mallet	945 Saint-Olivier Street, Québec 4
Maison de la Providence	Coteau-du-Lac, Soulanges County
Maison de la Charité	162 du Saeré-Cœur Boulevard Rimouski
Hospice des Sœurs de la Charité	Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pocatière Kamouraska County
Hospice Saint-François Soland	3958 Dandurand Street Montréal 36
Le Foyer Bon-Secours, Inc.	L'Islet
Foyer Saint-Raphaël, Inc.	Saint-Raphaël, Bellechasse County
L'Asile des vieillards	5605 Beaubien Street East Montréal
Hospice Saint-Jean	324 Saint-Joseph Street Saint-Raymond, Portneuf County
Maison de la Providence	Saint-Casimir, Portneuf County
Maison Saint-Joseph	92 Saint-Dominique Street Jonquière Jonquière-Kénogami County
Pavillon Notre-Dame Inc.	Cartier Street, La Guadeloupe Frontenac County
Centre d'aceueil de Louiseville Inc.	Louiseville, Maskinongé County
Foyer Thérèse Martin	Ouellet River, Kamouraska County
Foyer Mgr O. Roy	Saint-Joseph, Beauce County
Griffith McConnel Homes for Elderly People	5760 80th Avenue, Parkhaven Côte-Saint-Luc

Annex "I"

LIST OF QUÉBEC SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES AND SUB-OFFICES

Agencies

AMOS
First Avenue East
P.O. Box 880

CHÂTEAUGUAY
11 Main Street
P.O. Box 40

CHICOUTIMI
599 Hôtel-Dieu Street

Sub-offices

Chibougamau
505 Third Avenue
P.O. Box 730

LaSarre
13 Fourth Avenue
P.O. Box 931

Rouyn
129 Main Street

Senneterre
254 Fourth Avenue
P.O. Box 596

Val-d'Or
1277 Seventh Street
P.O. Box 206

Alma
164 and 385 Collard Street

Chicoutimi
459 Racine Street East

Jonquière
550 Saint-Hubert Street

Roberval
11 and 11A Saint-Pierre Street

GASPÉ
P.O. Box 39

Bonaventure
P.O. Box 308

Cap-aux-Meules
Magdalen Islands

Sainte-Anne-des-Monts
P.O. Box 217

HULL
256 Saint-Joseph Boulevard
P.O. Box 577

Buckingham
127 Saint-Joseph Street

Campbell's Bay

Gatineau
360 Maloney Boulevard

JOLIETTE
339 Querbès Boulevard
P.O. Box 400

Berthierville
271 Frontenac Street

MONT-LAURIER
381 de la Madone Street
P.O. Box 1168

Maniwaki
78 Notre-Dame Street
P.O. Box 1074

Sainte-Agathe-des-Monts
8 Sainte-Agathe Street
P.O. Box 1238

RIMOUSKI
95 de l'Évêché Boulevard

Amqui
26 Saint-Adrien Street
P.O. Box 497

Cabano
24 Villeneuve Street
P.O. Box 218

Matane
18 Desjardins Street
P.O. Box 39

Matapédia
26 Saint-Adrien Street
P.O. Box 497

Trois-Pistoles

SHERBROOKE
P.O. Box 996

Asbestos
104 Letendre Street

Lac-Mégantic
87 Laval Street

Magog
52 Laurier Street

LA POCAITIÈRE
P.O. Box 440
Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pocatière
Kamouraska County

Montmagny
34 de la Gare Street
P.O. Box 1047

Rivière-du-Loup
29 de la Cour Street
P.O. Box 516

SAINT-HYACINTHE
2800 Morin Street
P.O. Box 430

Belœil
795 Laurier Street

Cowansville
City Hall

Farnham
380 Main Street

Granby
328 Main Street

Iberville
567 First Street

Sorel
80 du Roi Street

SAINT-JEAN
P.O. Box 520

Lafèche
Centre Notre-Dame-de-
Toutes-Aides
1688 Cartier Street

Laprairie
228 Saint-Ignace Street

South Shore
740 Sainte-Foy Street

SAINT-JÉRÔME
P.O. Box 484
Saint-Jérôme
Terrebonne County

Lachute
271 Bédard Boulevard

Sainte-Adèle
Sainte-Adèle Shopping Centre

Saint-Eustache
192 Saint-Eustache Street

Sainte-Thérèse
31 Blainville Street East

Terrebonne
City Hall

TROIS-RIVIÈRES
270 des Forges Boulevard
P.O. Box 1330
Trois-Rivières

Cap-de-la-Madeleine
78 Latreille Street

Grand'Mère
589 Sixth Street

La Tuque
277 Saint-Joseph Street

Louiseville
36 Sainte-Élisabeth Street

Shawinigan
City Hall Building

VALLEYFIELD
P.O. Box 405
Valleyfield
Beauharnois County

Beauharnois
28A Saint-Louis Road

Dorion
4 Valois Street

Huntingdon
98 Wellington Street

MONTREAL

SOCIÉTÉ DE SERVICE SOCIAL

AUX FAMILLES

Mr Roger Prudhomme, P.S.W.

Director

Tel: 844-6392

3415 Saint-Urbain Street

Montréal

Chomedey

3605 Lévesque Boulevard

Lachine

3605 Nineteenth Avenue

Pointe-aux-Trembles

12285 Notre-Dame Street East

Apt. 2

SERVICES FAMILIAUX DES

AUXILIATRICES

Sister Marie Laurent, Director

Tel: 526-7783

4055 Papineau Avenue

Montréal 24

SERVICES FAMILIAUX DU QUARTIER

SAINT-HENRI

Sister Maurice de la Présentation

Director

Tel: 254-1391

838 Agnès Street

Montréal 30

SERVICE SOCIAL RICHELIEU INC.

Mr Roger Laplante, P.S.W.

Director

Tel: 768-4724

4074 Lasalle Boulevard

Verdun, Montréal

SERVICE SOCIAL DU BON CONSEIL

Sister Madeleine Lavoie, P.S.W.

Director

Tel: 527-4107

1581 Maisonneuve Street

Montréal 24

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF
WOMEN AND CHILDREN
Suite 205, 1040 Atwater Street
Montréal

LAKESHORE COMMUNITY SERVICES
15 Cartier Avenue
Pointe-Claire

FAMILY SERVICE ASSOCIATION
OF MONTRÉAL
4515 Sainte-Catherine Street West
Montréal

SOCIÉTÉ D'ADOPTION ET DE
PROTECTION DE L'ENFANCE
874 Sherbrooke Street East
Montréal

SOCIÉTÉ D'ORIENTATION ET DE
RÉHABILITATION SOCIALE
1320 Craig Street East
Montréal 24

SERVICE SOCIAL DE VILLE-MARIE
2285 Papineau Avenue
Montréal 24

SERVICE D'ACCUEIL AUX
VOYAGEURS ET AUX IMMIGRANTS
445 Saint-François-Xavier Street
Montréal 1

CENTRE DE CONSULTATION
MATRIMONIALE
3826 Saint-Hubert Street
Montréal

SERVICE FAMILIAL DE QUÉBEC	La Malbaie
P.O. Box 3156	49 Nairn Street
155 Charest Boulevard East	
Québec 2	

Baie-Saint-Paul
Gaudreault Pharmacy Building
Fafard Boulevard

LA SAUVEGARDE DE L'ENFANCE
Mr Paul-Marcel Villeneuve, P.S.W.
Director
Tel: 529-1751
43 d'Auteuil Street
Québec 4

SERVICE FAMILIAL DE LA RIVE SUD
25 Dallaire Street
Saint-Joseph-de-Lévis
Lévis County

SERVICE SOCIAL DE PORTNEUF
266 Sainte-Marie Avenue
Donnacona
Portneuf County

SERVICE SOCIAL DE
SAINTE-GERMAINE
P.O. Box 307, Sainte-Germaine
Dorchester County

SERVICE SOCIAL DE BEAUCE
P.O. Box 70, Saint-Joseph
Beauce County

SERVICE SOCIAL DE MÉGANTIC
P.O. Box 35
643 Simoneau Street
Thetford-Mines
Mégantic County

Plessisville
1552 Saint-Édouard Street
P.O. Box 999
Plessisville
Mégantic County

Contents

CONTENTS

Introduction	11
Departmental Organization	15
Administrative Services Branch	18
Programming and Research Service	20
Information Service	21
Legal Service	22
Medical Service	22
Family Assistance	23
Home Social Assistance Services Branch	25
Home Financial Aid	25
Assistance to the Blind and the Disabled	26
Needy Mothers Assistance	27
Unemployment Assistance and Other Assistance Measures	28
Unemployment Assistance	28
Other Assistance Programmes	29
Services Related to Assistance	30
Pilot Projects	31
Social Services	34
Children and Youth	37
Social Security Measures	39
Services — Child and Youth Welfare Branch Responsibility ..	41
Abandoned Children	43
Adoption	44
Foster Homes	44

Day and Baby Nurseries	45
Crèches and Orphanages	45
Handicapped Children	47
Juvenile Delinquents or Children Needing Protection	48
Children's Aid Clinics	48
Probation Services	49
Reception and Observation Centres	50
Protection Schools	51
New Concept	51
Staff	54
Aged Persons	55
Financial Measures	59
Services — Aged Persons and Other Adults Branch	
Responsibility	61
Services to Unwed Mothers	62
Provision of Housing for the Aged	62
Institutional Facilities	64
Services	65
Appendix — Family Superior Council	67
Act to Establish the Family Superior Council	69
Names and Duties of Family Superior Council Members	70
Three-year Term of Office	70
Two-year Term of Office	70
One-year Term of Office	71
Tables	73
Annexes	105
“A” Family and Social Welfare Department Act	108
“B” Acts administered by the Family and Social Welfare	
Department	110
“C” Recommendations of the Study Committee on Public	
Assistance	111
“D” Regional offices — Family and Social Welfare	
Department	119

“E” Québec crèches, orphanages and specialized public charitable institutions	124
“F” Québec protection schools, reception centres and children’s aid clinics	129
“G” Québec specialized institutions for unwed mothers	131
“H” Québec public charitable institutions for aged persons	132
“I” Québec social service agencies and sub-offices	136

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